GRADE

K

STEPS TO PERFECTION

An Islamic Curriculum For Children

STUDENT GUIDE

Under the Guidance of

MOULANA NABI R. MIR (ABIDI)

AL-KISA FOUNDATION

UNDER THE CLOAK OF GUIDANCE AND MERCY

SABA

STEPS TO PERFECTION

An Islamic Curriculum for Children

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Dedication

This book is dedicated to the beloved Imām of our time (ʿaj).
May Allah (swt) hasten his reappearance and help us to become his true companions.

Acknowledgments

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ):
On the Day of Resurrection, the ink of the scholars will be weighed up against the blood of the martyrs, and the ink of the scholars will be heavier than the blood of the martyrs.
(Nahj al-Faṣāḥah, Saying #3222)

The Shiʿa-Muslim Association of the Bay Area and Al-Kisa Foundation would like to thank the authors, editors, and reviewers for their contributions to the Islamic curriculum development project.

We are especially thankful to Shaykh Salim Yusufali, Shaykh Ehsan Ahmadi, Srs. Urooj Kazmi, Samina Ali, Bhavani Ali, Sabika Mithani, Fatima Falahati, Zahra Sabur, Liliana Villalvazo, Amna Hussain, Fatima Hussain, Zahra Eslami, Fathema Abidi, Zehra Abbas, Maryam Hakimpanah, Maryam Ershad, Zahra Memar, Rabab Jafri, Maria Al-Janabi, Shamama Zehra, Irum Abbas, Marwa Kachmar, Nida Syed, Anjum Afzal, Shama Meghjee, Sakina Kermali, Feroz Zaidi, Zenaib Zaidi, Brs. Taymaz Tabrizi, Ali Alsamail, Mohammad Hendijanifard, the Tabatabai family, all the illustrators who allowed us to use their illustrations, SABA, SABA Sunday School Team, RISE Academy, Kisa Kids syllabus committees, teachers, and staff for their support and assistance in the development and testing of the curriculum.

SABA and Al-Kisa Foundation are also very thankful to the Islamic organizations and schools of Ahlul Bayt at London-Stanmore, London-Hujjat, Vancouver, Minnesota, Toronto, and all others whose syllabus and books were used for the inspiration and creation of this curriculum.

Please remember all the people involved in this project in your prayers.

Authors and Editors: Moulana Nabi Raza Mir (Abidi) and Curriculum Committee

With duʿās,

Nabi Raza Mir (Abidi)

Transliteration Chart

Arabic terms in this book have been transliterated according to the following guidelines*:

ء	a, i, or u (initial form)	ص	ṣ
ء	ʾ(medial or final form)	ض	ḍ
ا	a	ط	ṭ
ب	b	ظ	ẓ
ت	t	ع	ʿ
ث	th	غ	gh
ج	j	ف	f
ح	ḥ	ق	q
خ	kh	ك	k
د	d	ل	l
ذ	dh	م	m
ر	r	ن	n
ز	z	ه	h
س	s	و	w
ش	sh	ي	y

ـَ	a	آ / ـَا / ىٰ	ā
ـِ	i	ـِي	ī
ـُ	u	ـُو	ū
ـّ	double letter		

*Please note that due to limitations, the transliteration is not 100% accurate in capturing tajwīd rules.

Please Note: The sukūn or sākin generally has two shapes, ۡ and ۡ which are both pronounced the same. For the purposes of this material, the ۡ has been used.

Preface

"All praise is for Allah (swt) whose worth cannot be described by speakers, whose bounties cannot be counted by calculators, and whose claim (to obedience) cannot be satisfied by those who attempt to do so; whom the height of intellectual courage cannot appreciate, and the diving of understanding cannot reach; He for whose description no limit has been laid down, no eulogy exists, no time is ordained and no duration is fixed. He brought forth creation through His Omnipotence, dispersed winds through His Compassion, and made firm the shaking earth with rocks."

- Nahj al-Balāghah, Sermon 1

Islamic Sunday schools and full-time Islamic schools in the West have struggled to create a dynamic curriculum for a long time. However, with the grace of Allah (swt), in the past few years, the Islamic educational field has experienced some great achievements. May Allah (swt) bless all those who have endeavored to put together Islamic information to help our children grow. This new edition is an attempt by Al-Kisa Foundation, School of Ahlul Bait (SAB), and RISE Academy to create a curriculum for children of today, which we hope is relevant, vibrant, and engaging. We referred to many different Islamic curricula throughout the course of developing this curriculum and are grateful to them for sharing their work.

As teachers, we are blessed to be able to inherit the honorable job of teaching from the Prophets. The Prophets' main mission was to teach and nurture the human being. As Allah (swt) says in the Qurʾān, *"It is He who has sent among the unlettered a Messenger from themselves reciting to them His verses and purifying them and teaching them the Book and wisdom"* (Noble Qurʾān, 62:2). Thus, as individuals who strive for our students, we have two main jobs: to teach our students and to nurture them through these teachings, so that they can develop their souls and fulfill the purpose for which Allah (swt) has created us. While teaching is the most valued job in the eyes of Allah (swt), it also comes with many challenges. As teachers, we must constantly remind ourselves of the value of this great job.

It is our responsibility to nurture our children and students through knowledge and help them become individuals that make good choices, which will lead them to become true and strong believers. In this path, as teachers, we must remember to be reliant only on Allah (swt), be hopeful, be sincere, be responsible, be safe, and be flexible.

The present curriculum also has a teacher's guide portion that we pray will be a useful tool and resource for teachers to refer to and aid them in their job of teaching. InshāʾAllāh, the Teacher's Guide will help you engage students and provide suggestions and ideas for projects to help students better grasp the material.

The philosophy behind this revision of the curriculum was to establish a strong foothold on the guiding force of our religion: the Uṣūl ad-Dīn and Furūʿ ad-Dīn. That is why you will see that beginning from 1st grade, these two concepts are emphasized and gradually

increase in depth all the way until 6th grade. Furthermore, we wanted to incorporate a more project-based and story-based curriculum that engages students and allows them to develop a strong bond with Islam and the teachings of the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa).

We attempted to include general information that we felt children need to know in order to be educated and successful Muslims. Overall, the curriculum is divided into four core areas: ʿAqāʾid, Fiqh, History, and Akhlāq. For grades 1-3, the Furūʿ ad-Dīn are included in the ʿAqāʾid section, but for grades 4-6, it has been moved to the Fiqh section. This is to help students to first understand the basics of the Furūʿ ad-Dīn and then gradually increase their understanding and practical application.

In each grade, we have covered all of the Uṣūl ad-Dīn and the Furūʿ ad-Dīn, which are analyzed more extensively each year. It is our firm belief that a strong foundation gives way to a healthy growth, which is why there was great emphasis on this. We referenced many other curricula in developing this section and thank them for their contributions.

Furthermore, in the Fiqh section, we tried to incorporate those Fiqh topics that are relevant and integrate more stories in order to make it more interactive for students.

You will find that the History section has a greater emphasis on stories. By introducing the Maʿṣūmīn through stories that highlight their characteristics, the hope is that children will be able to connect to them and develop a bond and unfaltering love that will take root in their hearts. The History section in Kindergarten focuses solely on the Ahlul Bayt (ʿa). In first grade, the students learn about the first seven Maʿṣūmīn, and in second grade the last seven. Then, in third grade, they once again review all 14 Maʿṣūmīn. In fourth grade, students will learn about the lives and messages of the Prophets. Finally, in fifth and sixth grades, students will take a comprehensive look at the life of the Noble Prophet (ṣ).

We attempted to make the Akhlāq section aesthetically-pleasing through colorful illustrations, ahadith, and ayahs from the Qurʾān. In the older grades, we attempted to include more relevant stories that would allow them to form tangible connections with the lessons.

Any Islamic school should feel free to use this curriculum. If you are using this curriculum, please do let us know so that we may keep in contact. Similarly, please let us know if you have found any errors or would like to give us feedback; this will definitely help us, and is appreciated.

I want to thank all of those who were involved in this great project. I pray that Allah (swt) accepts our efforts and gives us more strength to continue our mission.

With duʿās,
Nabi R. Mir (Abidi)

About the Board ʿĀlim

Moulana Nabi R. Mir (Abidi) is a scholar, an educator, a father, and an enthusiast for creating educational infrastructure and Islamic resources for the benefit of the global community. He is a pioneer of always thinking "outside of the box" by supporting the creation of innovative materials to engage young readers to pick up Islamic books, interact with Qurʾānic games, learn from the Steps to Perfection Curriculum, and begin their life-long journey of holistic education.

Being a dedicated student and graduate of *Darse Khārij* from the *Ḥawzah* (the highest level of Islamic Studies in the seminary), Moulana Abidi understands the intrinsic value of Islamic education. Also, having grown up in India, and now residing in the United States, he has had the honor of traveling to various communities and meeting many community leaders. He values the importance of collaboration and working together to optimize our communal potential and create open source platforms so that information and resources are available and accessible to everyone around the world.

You, dear reader, are now part of the Al-Kisa family.
Share the word, and join the mission.

Goals

Salāmun ʿalaykum.

Below are some basic goals and concepts we believe are necessary for a child to know at this age. Use these guidelines to better understand how much the child needs to know and to better prepare yourself for teaching.

At the end of the book, there is an assessment for the teacher and parents/guardians to use as a tool to test the child and see if they have met these goals or if they still need to learn. They will be based on whether they answer the questions independently, they answer with some help, or they need more guidance and help.

1. Islam: the religion we follow
2. Muslim: what we are/people who follow Islam
3. Our basic beliefs
4. Salām: how we greet each other
5. Bismillāh: beginning every action with the name and help of Allah (swt)
6. Qurʾān: the book of Allah (swt) sent to guide us
7. Shahādah: our testimony of faith
8. Prophet Ādam (ʿa): our first Prophet
9. Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ): our last Prophet
10. Ahlul Kisāʾ: the family of Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)
11. Imām ʿAlī (ʿa): our first Imām
12. Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj): our last Imām
13. Najāsah and ṭahārah

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ʿAQĀʾID
(BELIEFS)

CHAPTER 1:

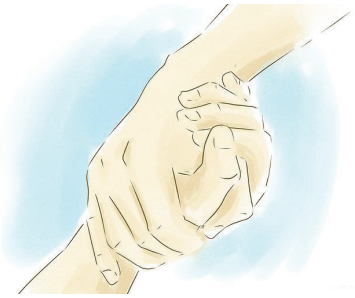
INTRODUCTION

Lesson 1.1: Islam & Muslims

As Muslims, we follow the religion of Islam!

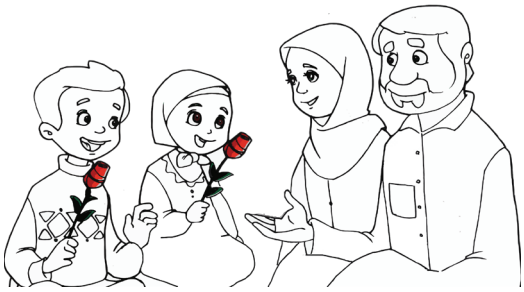
As Muslims, some of the important things that we should do are:

Offer ṣalāh

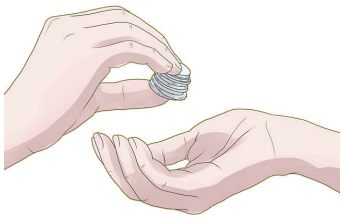


Help others

Read Qurʾān



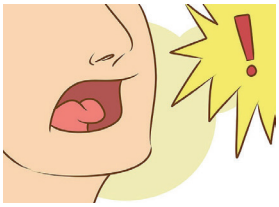
Listen to and respect our parents



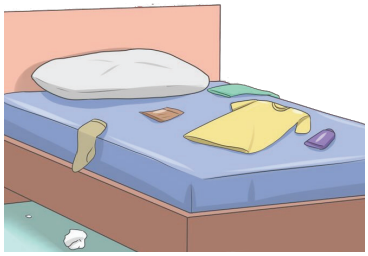
Give charity

We should also be careful to NOT do bad things, such as:

Take without asking



Say bad words or lie



Be messy

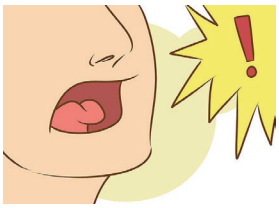
Activity 1.1a: Circle what a Good Muslim does

Circle all the things that a good Muslim should do.

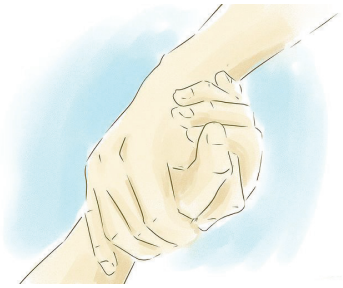
Take without asking

Offer Ṣalāh

Read Qurʾān

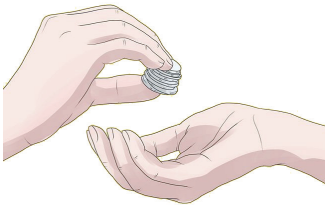


Say bad words or lie

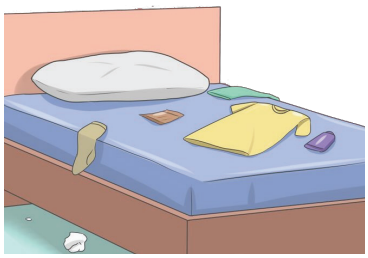


Help others

Respect parents



Help the poor



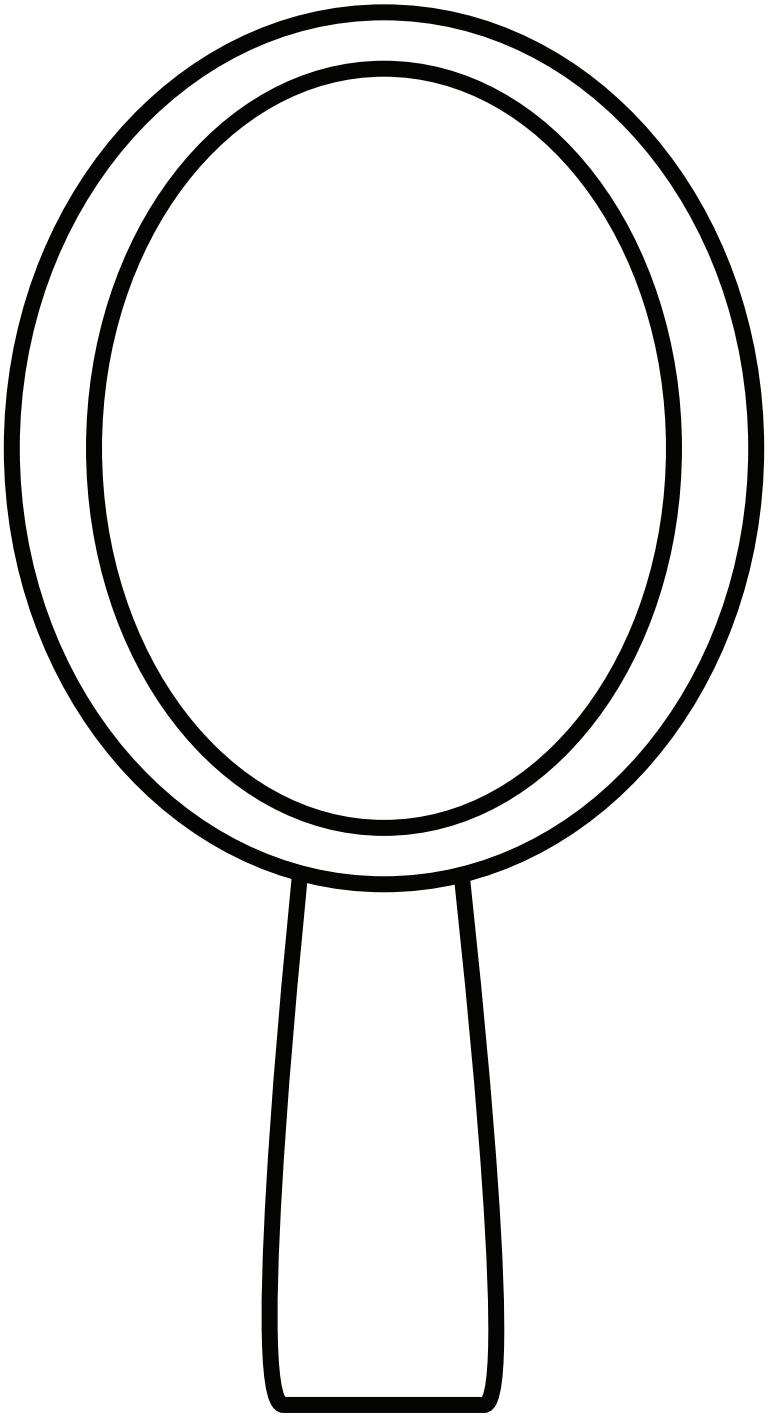
Be messy

Activity 1.1b: Coloring

Color the picture of the Muslim boy if you are a boy or the Muslim girl if you are a girl.

Activity 1.1c: Art Extension

A muʾmin (a good Muslim) is a mirror for another muʾmin. We should help others to make good choices by telling them when they are making bad choices, just like a mirror tells us how we look. Cut out the mirror and paste it onto a black paper. Color and decorate the mirror with gems. Then, put a piece of foil in the middle where the mirror should be.



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Lesson 1.2: Salām — The Islamic Greeting

One day, Imām al-Bāqir (ʿa) was traveling. On his journey, he kept bumping into one of his friends and, each time the Imām saw his friend, he would say "Salāmun ʿalaykum" and ask his friend how he was doing. The Imām's friend was surprised that the Imām kept repeating salām, so Imām al-Bāqir (ʿa) said to him, "Do you know that every time Muslims say 'salām' to each other and shake hands, Allah (swt) looks at them with kindness?"

"Just like the leaves fall from the trees during the fall, saying salām erases all of your mistakes." When the Imām's friend heard this, he became very happy.

Activity 1.2a: Coloring

Activity 1.2b: Qurʾān Connection

سَلَٰمٌ قَوْلًا مِّن رَّبٍّ رَّحِيمٍ

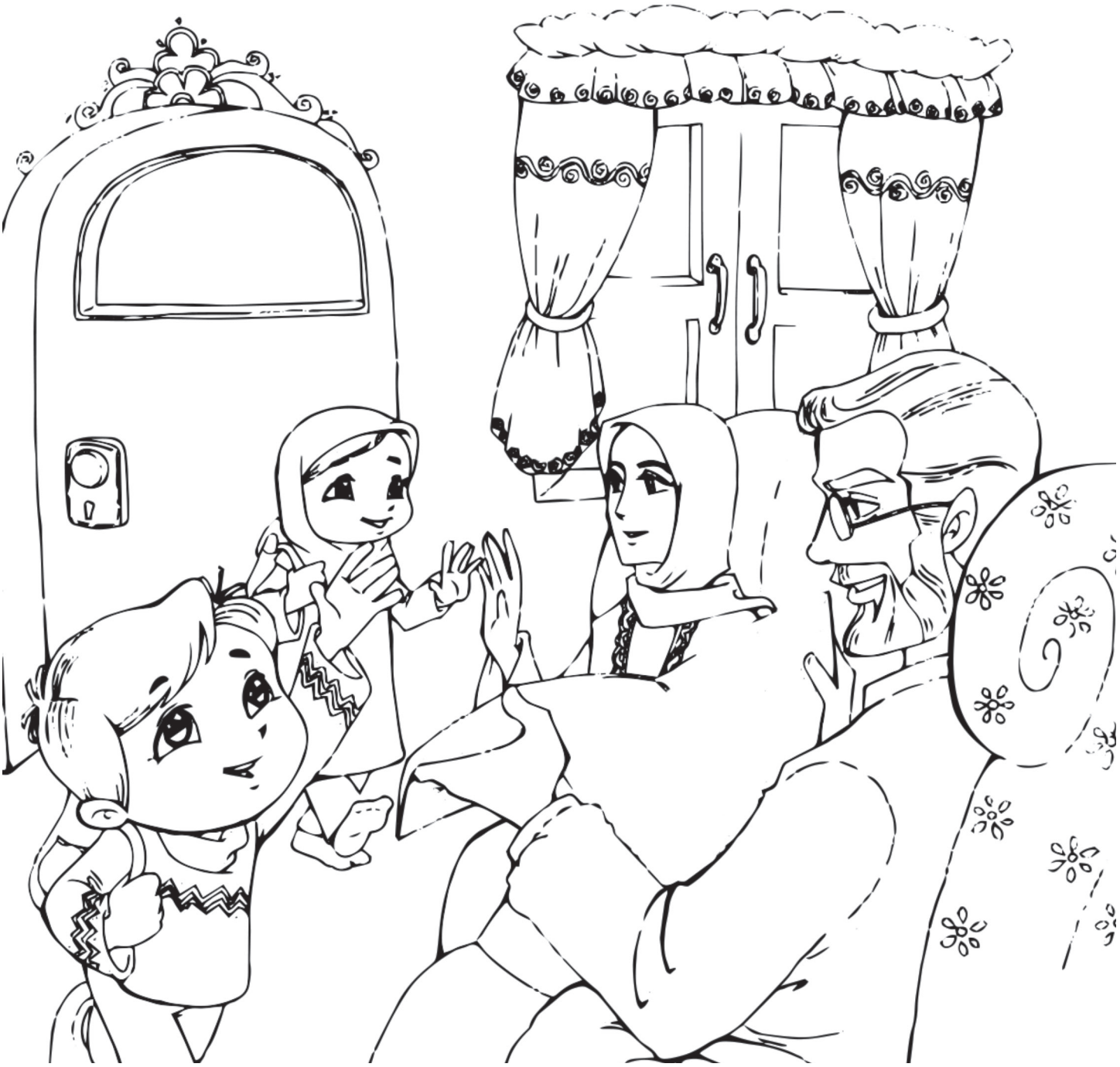
Salām (peace) is a word from your kind Lord.

Sūrah Yāsīn, Verse 58

Activity 1.2c: Coloring Quote

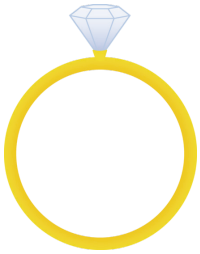
“Salām (peace) is a word from your kind Lord.”

Sūrah Yāsīn, Verse 58



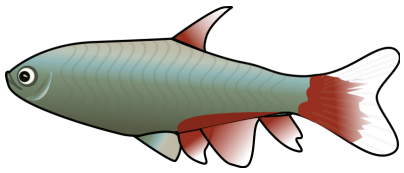
Lesson 1.3: Saying Bismillāh

A long time ago, there lived a woman who always used to say “Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm” before she did anything. Every night before this woman went to sleep, she would take off her ring and put it in her cupboard. As always, before she took off her ring, she would say, “Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm.”



Her husband did not believe that Allah(swt) would just help someone if they said “Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm.” One night, to show his wife that saying Bismillāh ” did not make any difference, the husband took his wife's ring from the cupboard, where she had kept it safely, and threw it in the river.

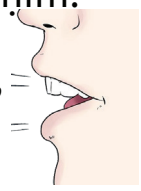
The next morning, because the woman was late getting to the store, she did not have time to get her ring, which she thought was still in the cupboard. She went to the store and bought a fish for their dinner that evening. When she got home, she began to cut the fish so that she could cook it. What do you think she found inside the fish?



Yes, there was her ring that her husband had thrown into the river. The fish had swallowed it. The woman was very surprised to find her ring inside the fish, and when her husband came home, she told him all about it.

The husband was shocked. He then told her how he had thrown her ring in the river. He also told her how sorry he was, and that now he truly believed that Allah (swt) looks after anyone who says “Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm.”

“Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm”



Moral: Always say “Bismillāhir Raḥmānir Raḥīm” before you do anything so that Allah (swt) will look after you.

Activity 1.3: Coloring

CHAPTER 2:

WHO IS ALLAH (SWT)?

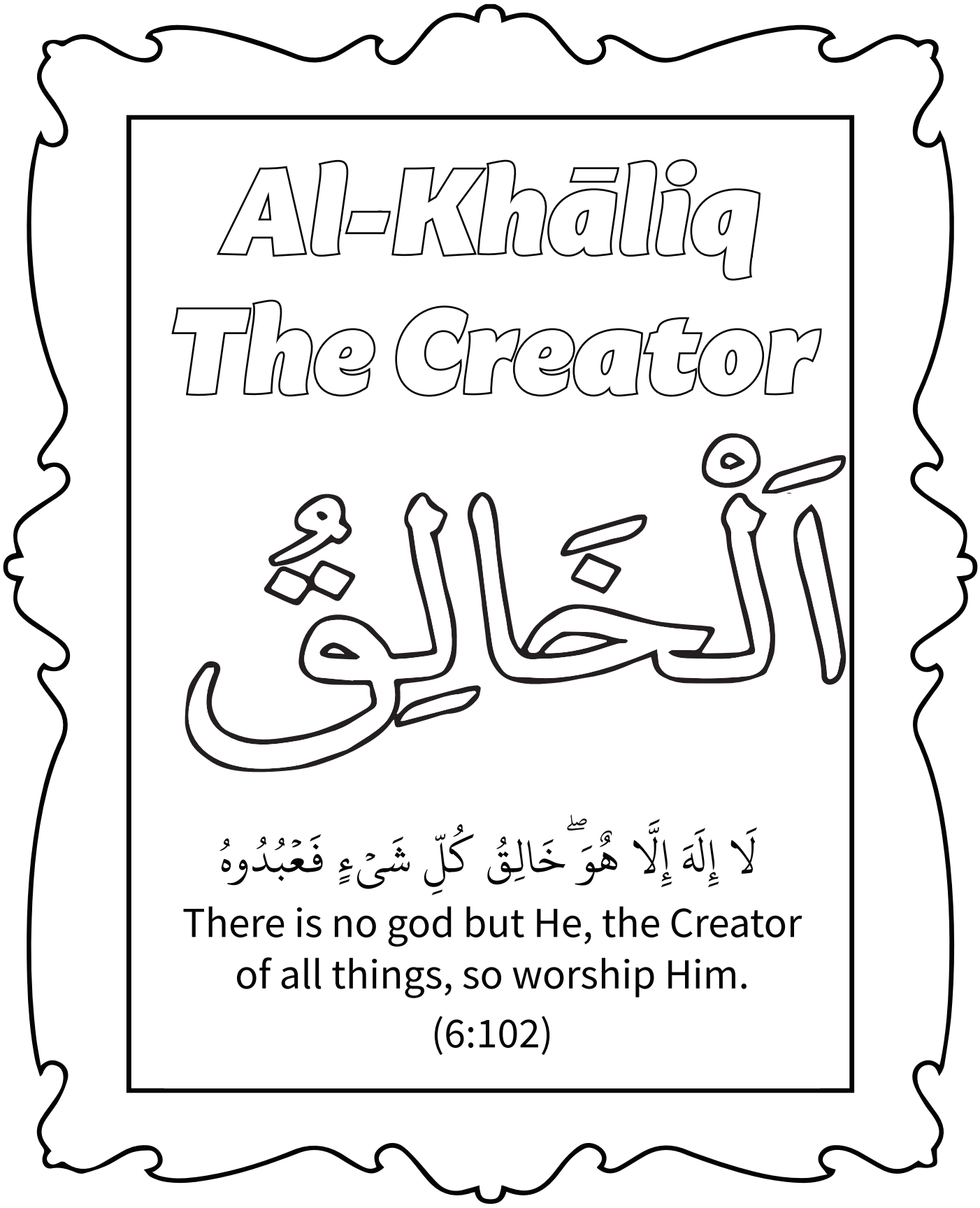
Lesson 2.1: Allah (swt) is al-Khāliq

Allah the Creator

Who made the sun and the skies so blue?
Who made the stars and the planets, too?
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah , the Creator, the All-Mighty One.
Who made the flowers, and the plants, and trees?
Who made the spiders and the honeybees?
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah , the Creator, the All-Mighty One.
Who made the animals both big and small?
Who made the tiny mouse, the giraffe so tall?
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars, and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah , the Creator, the All-Mighty One.
Who made the universe from A to Z?
Who made all the people, who made you and me?
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah made the stars,
and the moon, and the sun.
Allah is the One, Allah is the One,
Allah , the Creator, the All-Mighty One.

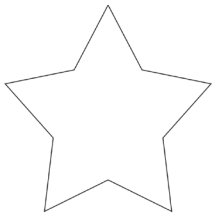
AUDIO FILE
www.youtube.com/
watch?v=xUiL16GdrZY

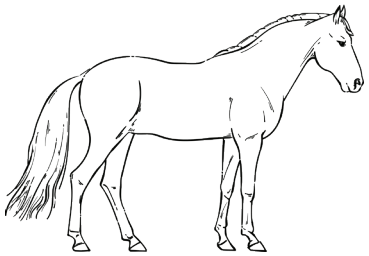
Activity 2.1a: Coloring

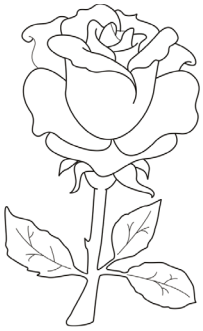

Al-Khāliq
The Creator
اَلْخَالِقُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۖ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ فَعْبُدُوهُ
There is no god but He, the Creator
of all things, so worship Him.
(6:102)

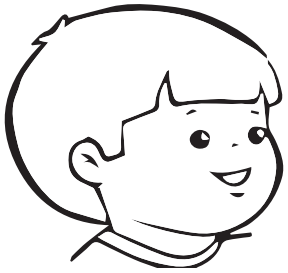
Activity 2.1b: Circle Creations of Allah (swt)

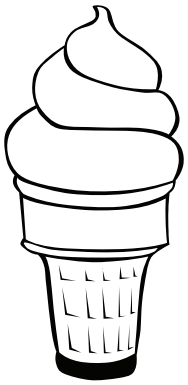
Circle all of the things that Allah (swt) created. Then, color the pictures you have circled.

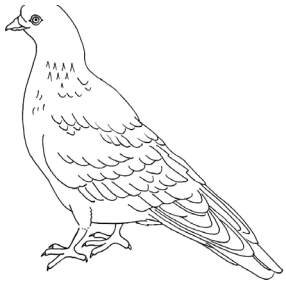












Activity 2.1c: What Did Allah (swt) Create?

In each box, draw pictures of the different things Allah (swt) created.

NATURE

ANIMALS

FAMILY

Lesson 2.2: Allah (swt) is al-Karīm

Allah (swt) is very kind and has given us many blessings.

- He made air for us to breathe.
- He made water for us to drink and use to keep our body clean.
- He made trees and plants to provide us with sweet and tasty fruits to eat.

How could we live if we didn't have air, water, trees, or plants?

Who could have created such great blessings for us other than Allah (swt)?

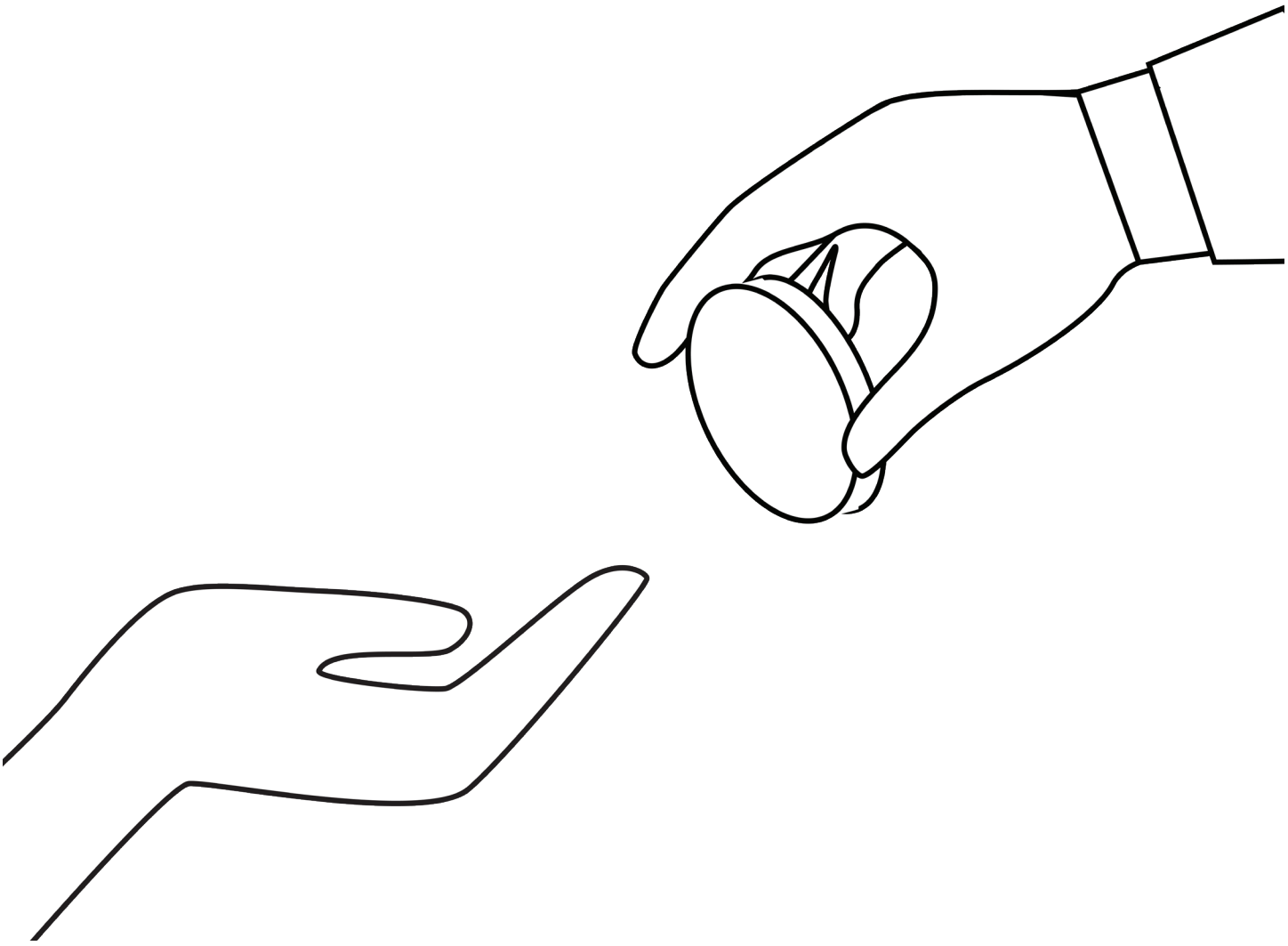
Alḥamdulillāh!

Thank you, Allah (swt)!

We love Allah (swt), and Allah (swt) loves us!

Activity 2.2a: Coloring

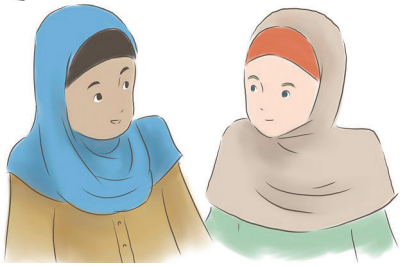
Color the picture below, which is an example of being generous toward others.



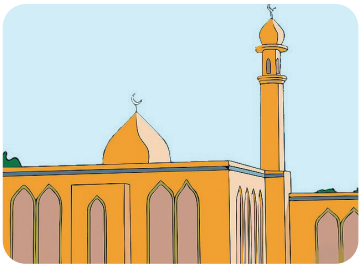
Activity 2.2b: Allah's Blessings

In each cloud, draw a picture of a blessing you can find in each of the pictures. Explain what you drew, then say Alḥamdulillāh to thank Allah (swt) for that blessing and all blessings!

Your house



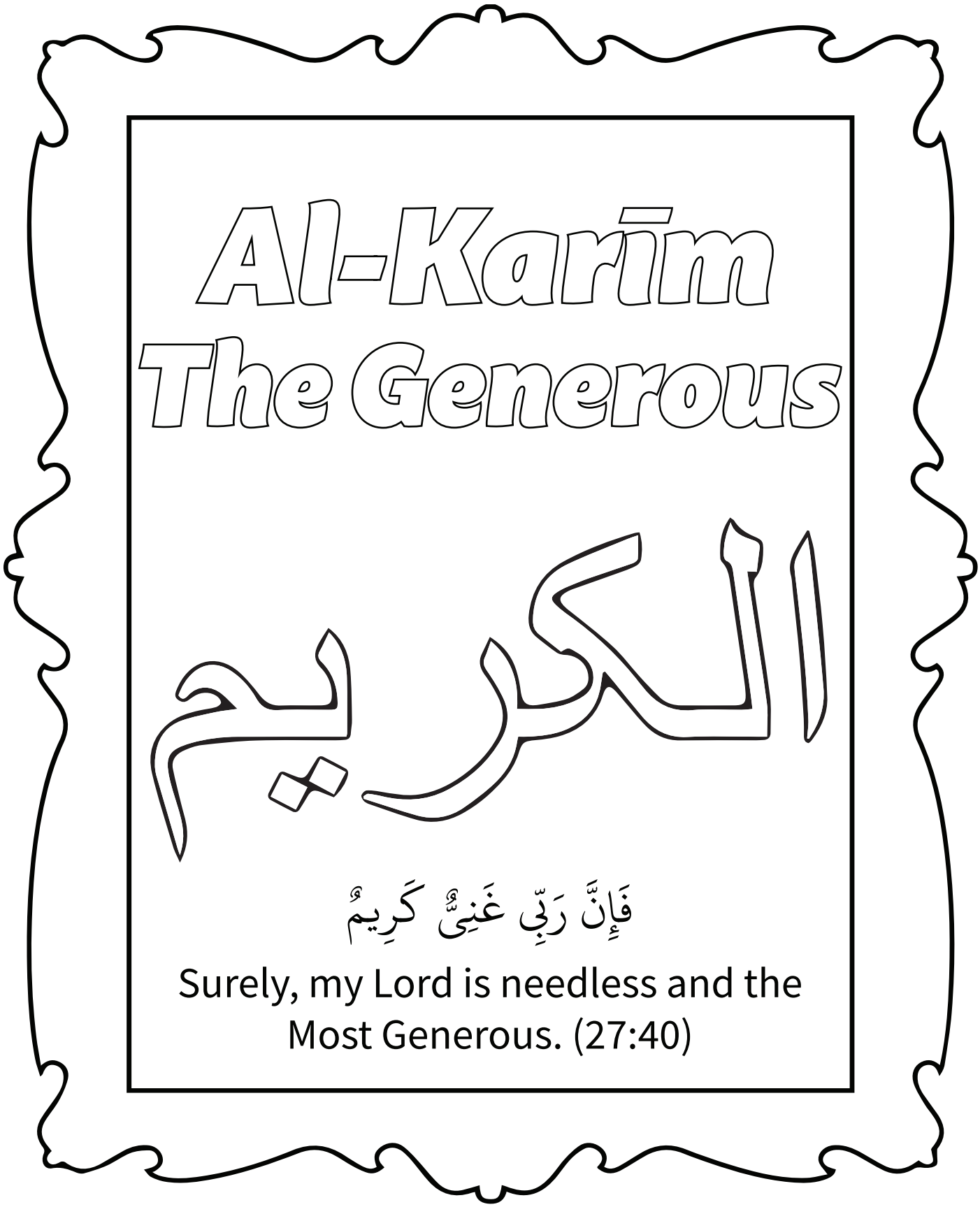
Your face and body



The masjid

The park

Activity 2.2c: Coloring



Activity 2.2d: Qurʾān Connection

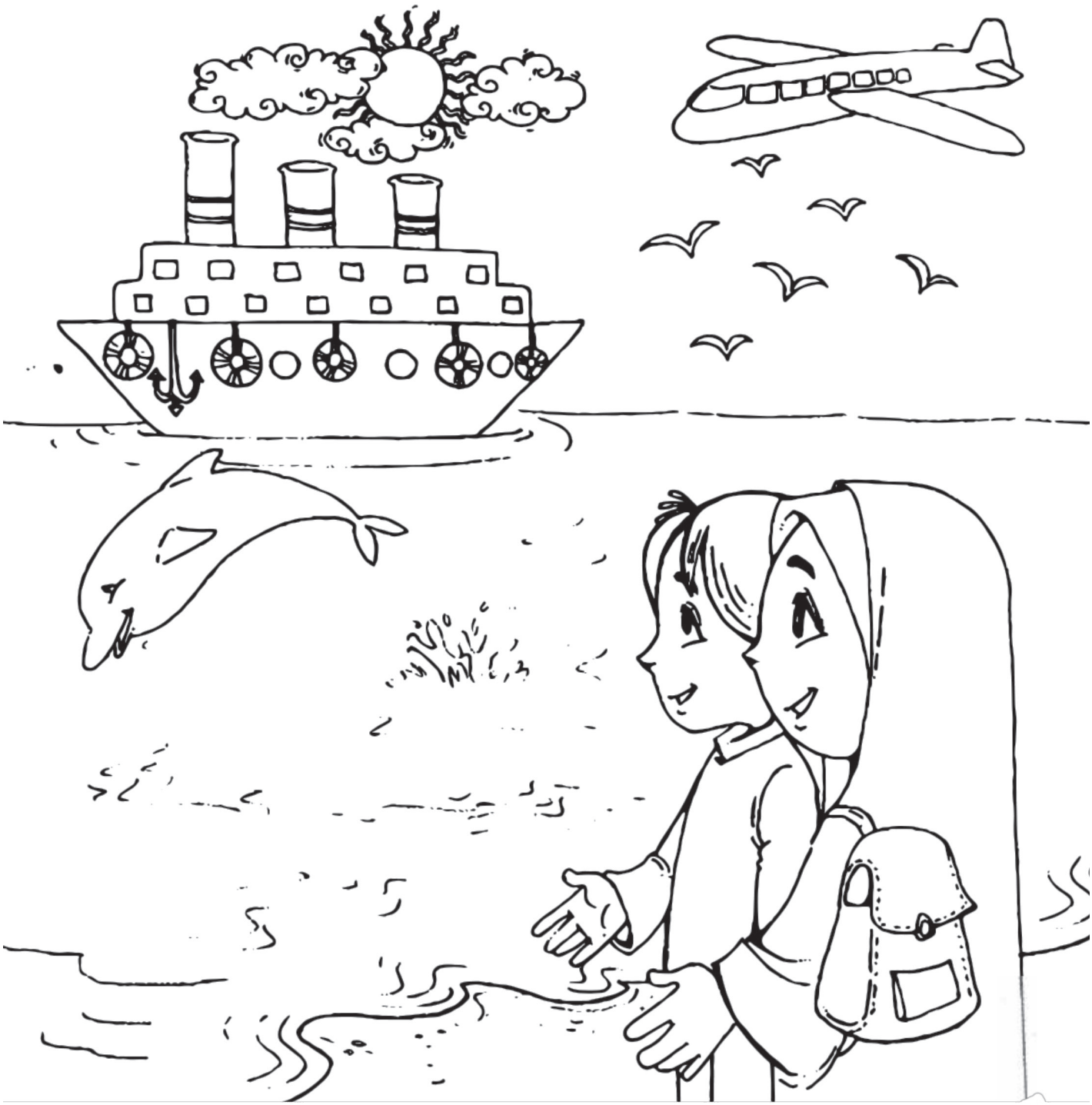
هَـٰذَا مِنْ فَضْلِ رَبِّي

This is all from the favors (blessings) of my Lord.

Sūrah an-Naml, Verse 40

Activity 2.2e: Allah's Favors

Can you count how many favors are in this picture?



Lesson 2.3: Allah (swt) is Everywhere

When I was little,
I thought Allah (swt) lived high up in the air.

So I climbed up a ladder
to see if He was there.

But then I started to understand
that Allah (swt) is everywhere!

Where do you think Allah (swt) is?

Allah (swt) is with the moon,
and Allah (swt) is with the sun.

When we go to sleep at night,
Allah (swt) sees everyone!

Can Allah (swt) see us all the time?

Allah (swt) is with the fish,
in the ocean, and in the sea.

Even when we're swimming,
Allah (swt) is close to you and me!

Do you think the animals in the ocean know Allah (swt) is there?

Allah (swt) is on the mountains,
in the valleys, in the lakes.

Allah (swt) is always with us,
with every breath we take.

Do you need to climb a mountain
to see Allah (swt)?

Allah (swt) is at our schools and everywhere we roam.

He's even with us when we play in our homes!

Where else is Allah (swt)?

Allah (swt) created birds, fish,
butterflies, and flowers.

SubḥānAllāh,* everywhere I look,
I see Allah's power.

What creatures do you see
that Allah (swt) created?

Pronunciation Guide:
ḥ is a heavy "ha" sound that comes from the middle of the throat; ā is an elongated "a" sound, like "aa"

Allah (swt) made baby chicks so cute
with perfect faces, hands, and feet.

We know Allah (swt) is there when they
pop out of their eggs and go “Cheep!”

Chicks are baby chickens.
What other types of babies has Allah (swt) created?

If we flew up to the moon,
Allah (swt) would be there.

Even in outer space,
Allah (swt) is everywhere!

What are some things Allah (swt) has created in outer space?

I love to hear the singing birds
so high up in the tree.

Allah (swt) is also there,
watching over you and me!

How many beautiful birds are on the cherry tree?

Allah (swt) is always close to you,
even as you read.

He'll always be your friend
and give you everything you need.

So the more you love Him and do good deeds,
the closer you'll get to Allah (swt) with great speed!

What are some good deeds that can bring you closer to Allah (swt)?

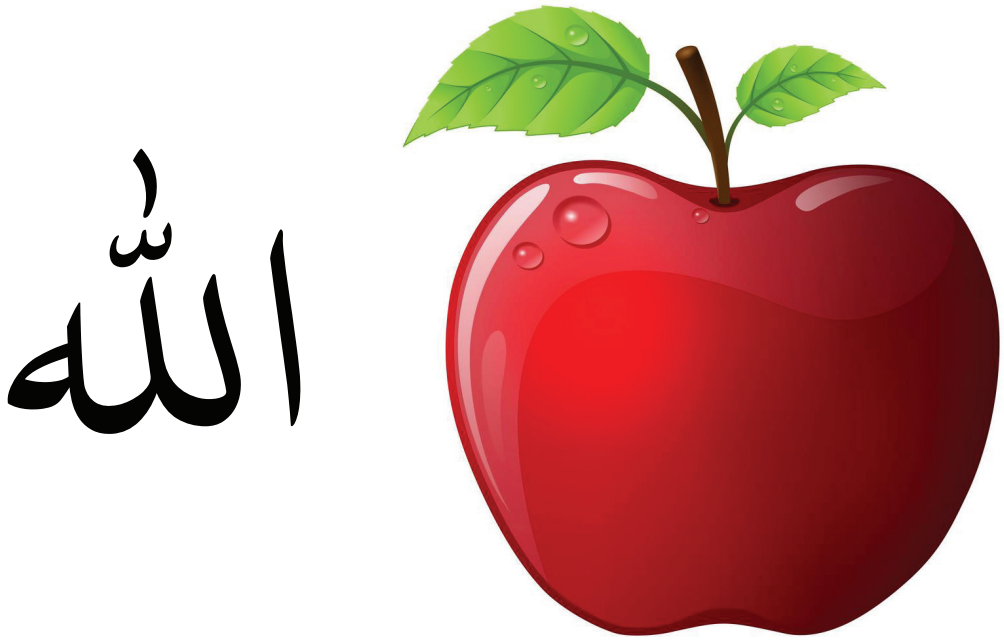
Story Time 2.3: The Apple Story

One day, Sister Leila gave each of her kindergarten students a shiny red apple. She told them that they each needed to go to a secret hiding place where nobody could see them and eat their apples over there. One student hid under a desk. Another student went behind the bookshelf. One girl hid behind the door. One boy even hid in the closet. But Alia wandered around the room, searching for a hiding place. Finally, she went back to her seat and didn't eat the apple.

After five minutes, the teacher called them back to the rug. She asked them where they hid and how the apple tasted. Zahra said, "I hid under the desk, and my apple was sweet and yummy!" Sister Leila noticed that Alia hadn't eaten her apple. She asked her, "Alia, why didn't you eat your apple?"

Alia said, "I tried to look for a good hiding place. I thought about hiding underneath the table or behind the door, or even in the closet, but then I realized that no matter where I hid, Allah (swt) would be able to see me, and you had asked us to eat the apple where no one could see us. That's why I couldn't eat my apple."

Sister Leila smiled and said, "MāshāʾAllāh! That's correct! Allah (swt) is everywhere!"



Activity 2.3a: Qurʾān Connection

أَلَمْ يَعْلَمْ بِأَنَّ اللَّـهَ يَرَىٰ

Do you not know that Allah is always watching?

Sūrah al-ʿAlaq, Verse 14

Activity 2.3b: Coloring Quote

"Do you not know that Allah is always watching?"

Sūrah al-ʿAlāq, Verse 14

Lesson 2.4: The Qurʾān

There is a special book that contains the words of Allah (swt), and if we read it, it is as if Allah (swt) is talking to us.

The name of the book is the Qurʾān. This book only has the words of Allah (swt), which He sent down to our Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ). Our Prophet (ṣ) then recited the words to the people, and it was written down in the Arabic language.

The Qurʾān has not been changed since it first came down to the people. Allah (swt) has protected it from anyone changing His words.

In the Qurʾān, Allah (swt) tells us true stories about the Prophets. He teaches us about making good choices and bad choices, and He tells us how He wants us to act. It is a very important book that we should get to know very well so we can know what Allah (swt) wants from us.

We should take proper care of the Qurʾān because it is such a special book. We should hold the Qurʾān properly, never leave it open when no one is reading it, and we should not touch the writing without first doing wuḍūʾ. It is also good to cover your hair (for girls), face the qiblah, and say Bismillāh before you start reading the Qurʾān.

We should learn to recite verses from the Qurʾān. We can also learn Arabic so that we can read the Qurʾān, and try our best to understand the meaning of the Qurʾān in order to behave in the way Allah (swt) wants us to!

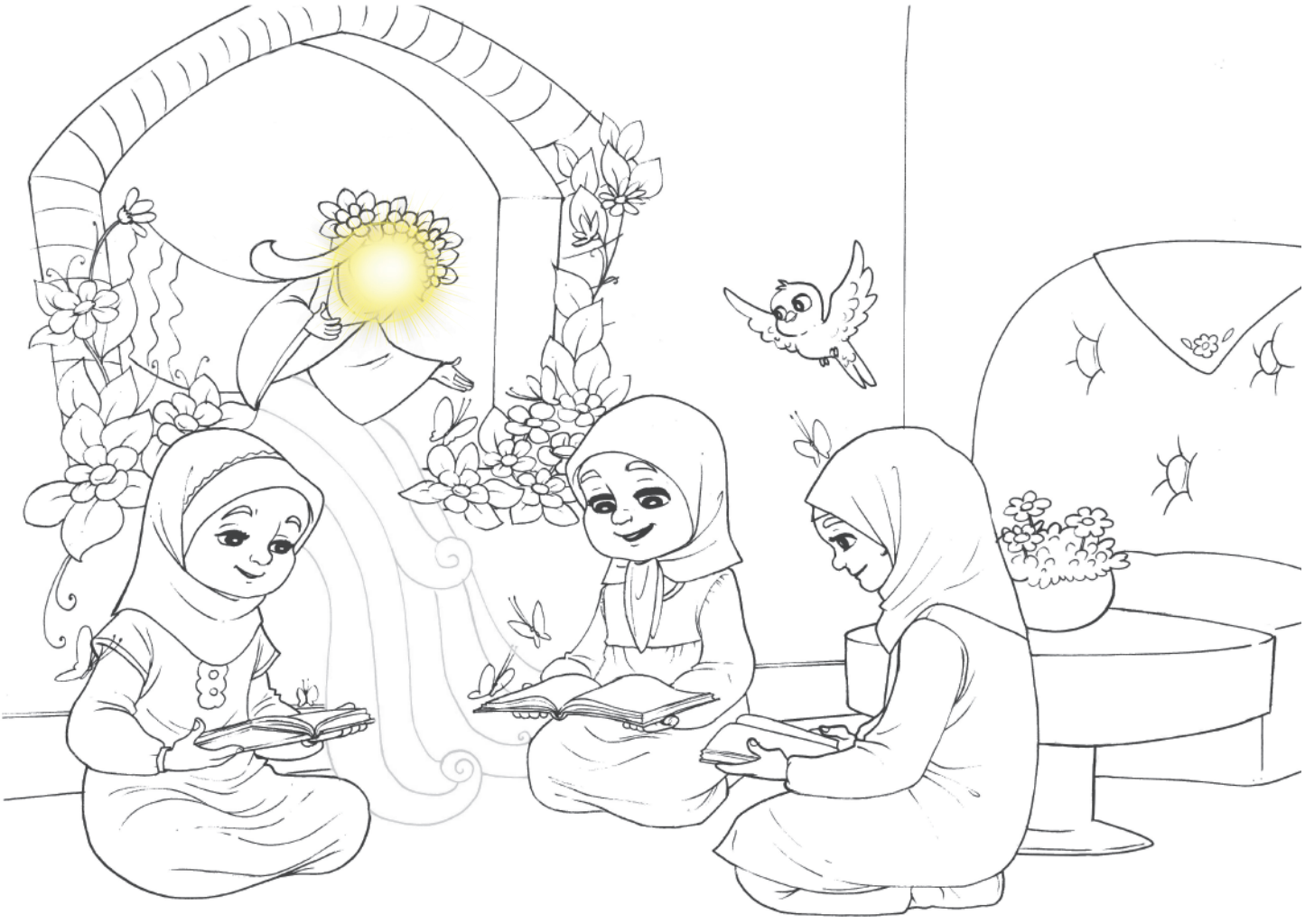
Activity 2.4a: Ḥadīth Time

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) said:

“Angels visit the house in which the Qurʾān is recited.”

Activity 2.4b: Coloring

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) said: "Angels visit the house in which the Qur'ān is recited."



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CHAPTER 3:

SHAHĀDAH (TESTIMONY OF FAITH)

Lesson 3.1: Shahādah

لآ إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰه

Lā ilāha illallāh

There is no god except Allah (swt)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللّٰه

Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) is the Messenger of Allah (swt)

عَلِيٌّ وَّلِيُّ اللّٰهِ

ʿAlīyun Walīyullāh

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) is one who is close to Allah (swt)

وَصِيُّ رَسُولِ اللّٰهِ

Waṣiyyu Rasūlullāh

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) is the leader after Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

وَخَلِيفَتُهُ بِلَا فَصْلٍ

Wa khalīfatuhu bilā faṣl

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) is the true khalīfah

Learning Aid 3.1

1
Lā ilāha illallāh
There is no God except Allah (swt)
Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is only one God.

2
Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh
Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) is the messenger of Allah (swt)
Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird. Please emphasize that this action is only to explain what messenger means.

3
ʻAlīyun Walīyullāh
Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) is one who is close to Allah (swt)
Students will hold their hands together to signify that Allah (swt) chose Imām ʿAlī (ʿa).

4
Waṣiyyu Rasūlullāh
Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) is the leader after Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)
Students will reenact the scene of the event of Ghadīr.

5
Wa khalīfatuhu bilā faṣl
Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) is the true khalīfah
Students will make a crown on their head, because a khalīfah is like a king.

1

2

3

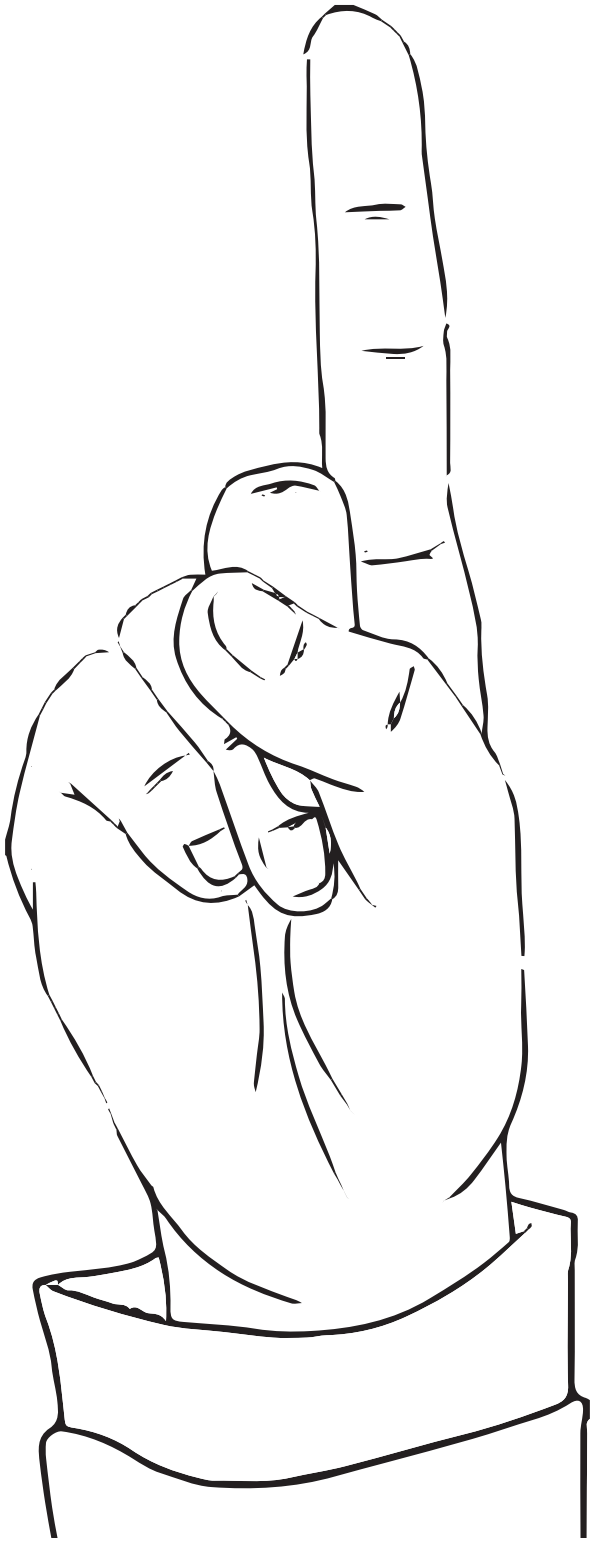
4

5

Activity 3.1: Coloring

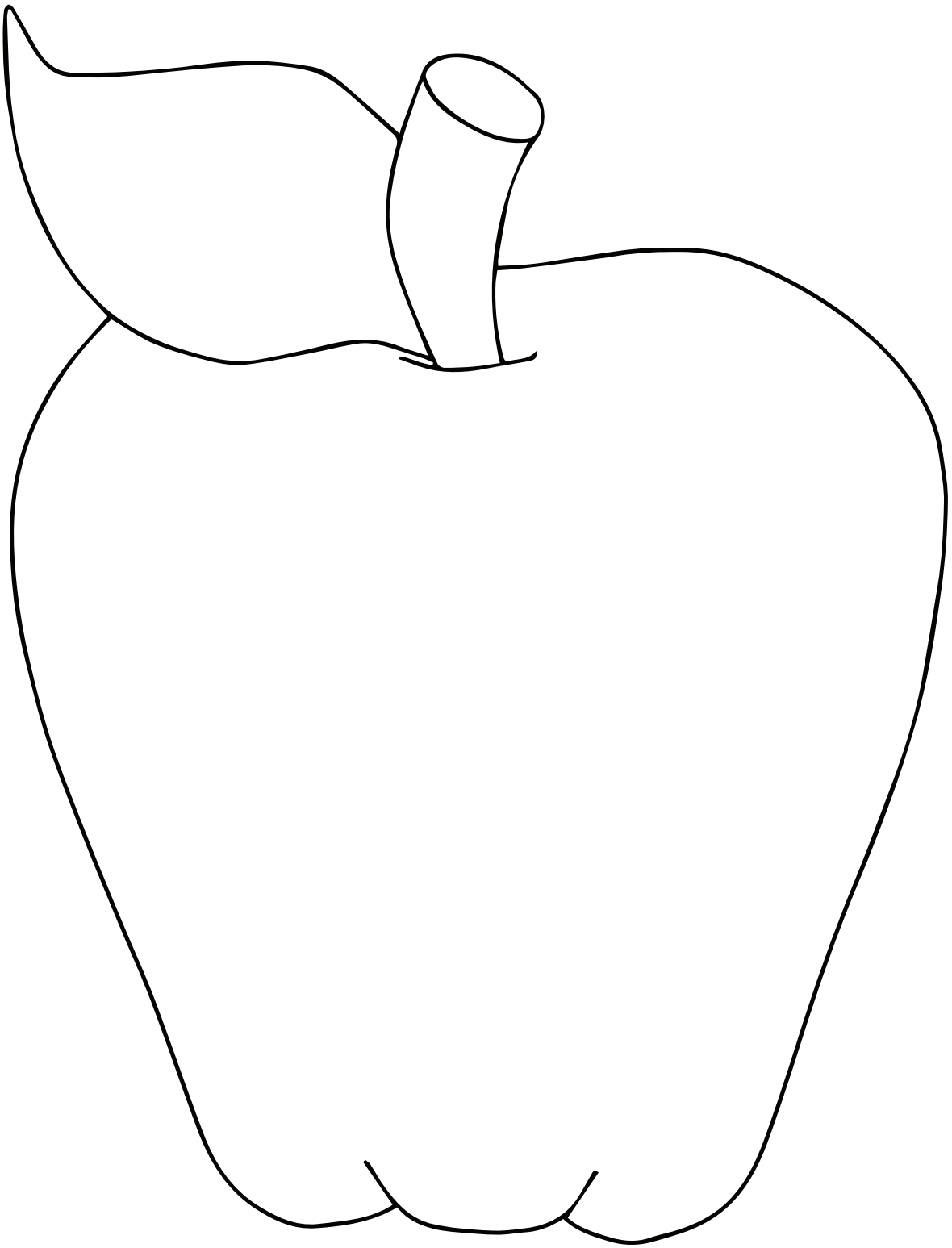
While saying “There is no god but Allah (swt),” color the picture.

1



Activity 3.2a: Art Extension (Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh)

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was the Messenger of Allah (swt) and taught us to do good deeds. Draw and color a good deed that you can do to make Allah (swt) and His Messenger happy.



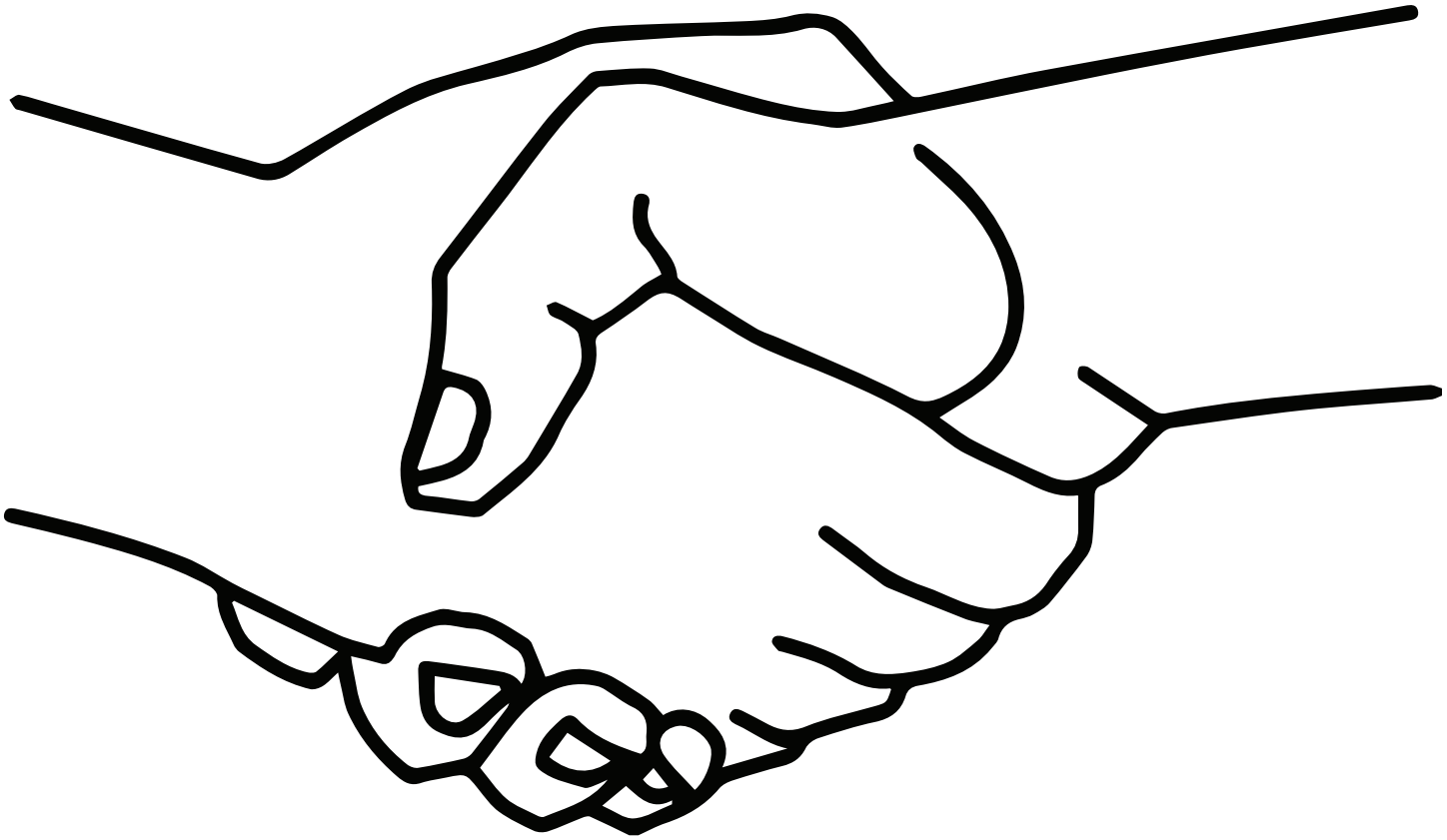
Activity 3.2b: Coloring (Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh)

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

Activity 3.2c: Coloring (Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh)

PROPHET MUḤAMMAD (Ṣ) IS THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH

Activity 3.3a: Coloring (Aliyyun Waliyullāh)



IMAM 'ALĪ ('A) IS THE ONE WHO IS CLOSE TO ALLAH

Activity 3.3b: A Good Leader (Aliyyun Waliyullāh)

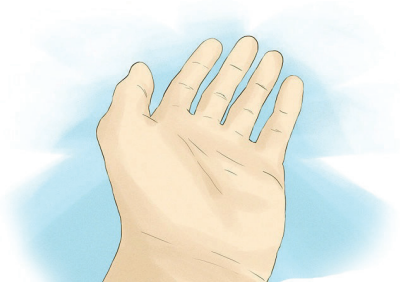
Circle the pictures that show a good leader like Imām ʿAlī (ʿa).

Taking without asking

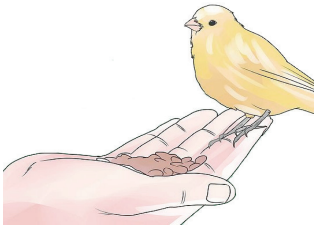
Praying

Reading Qurʾān

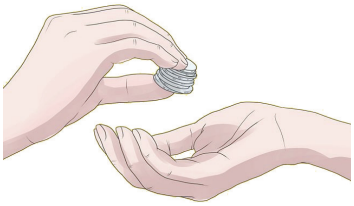
Fighting



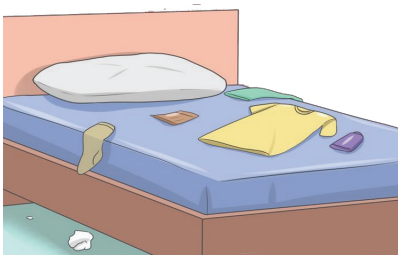
Saving someone



Feeding animals



Helping the poor



Being messy

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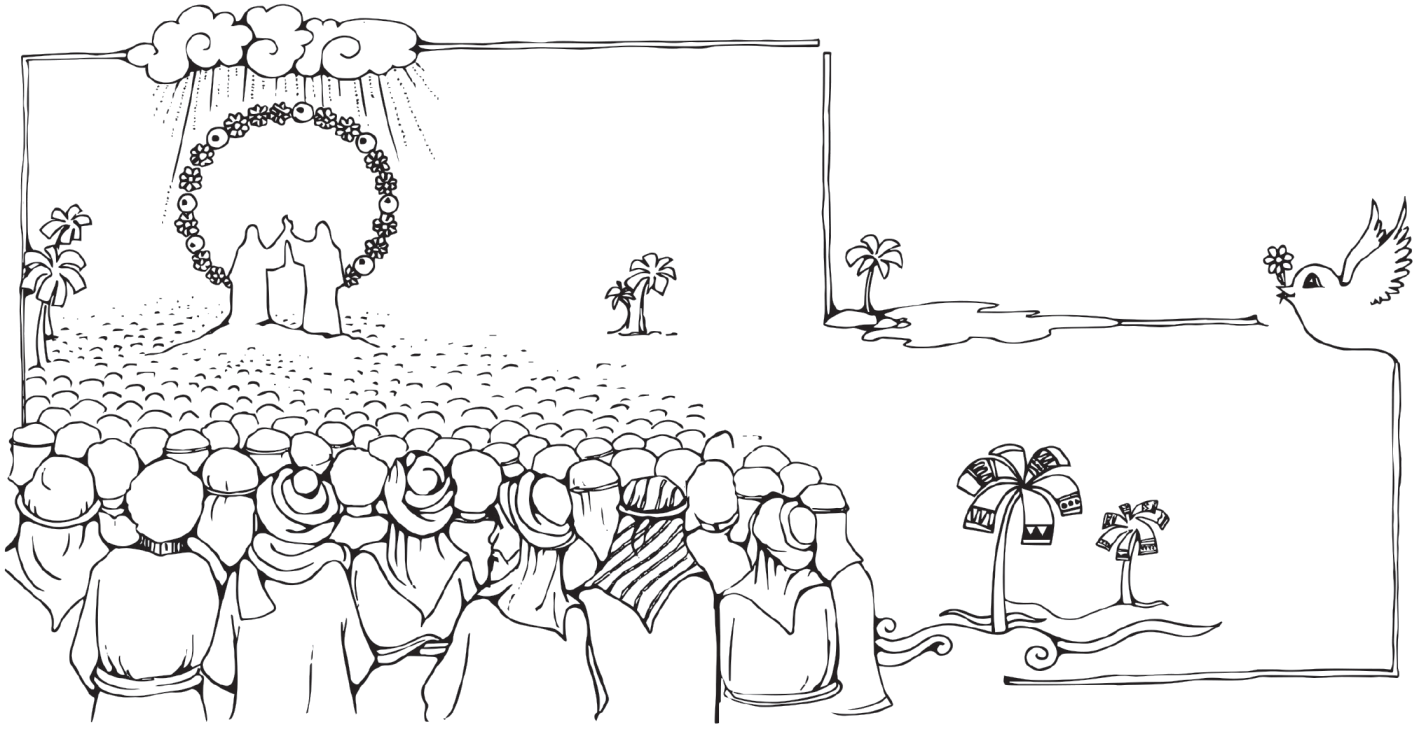
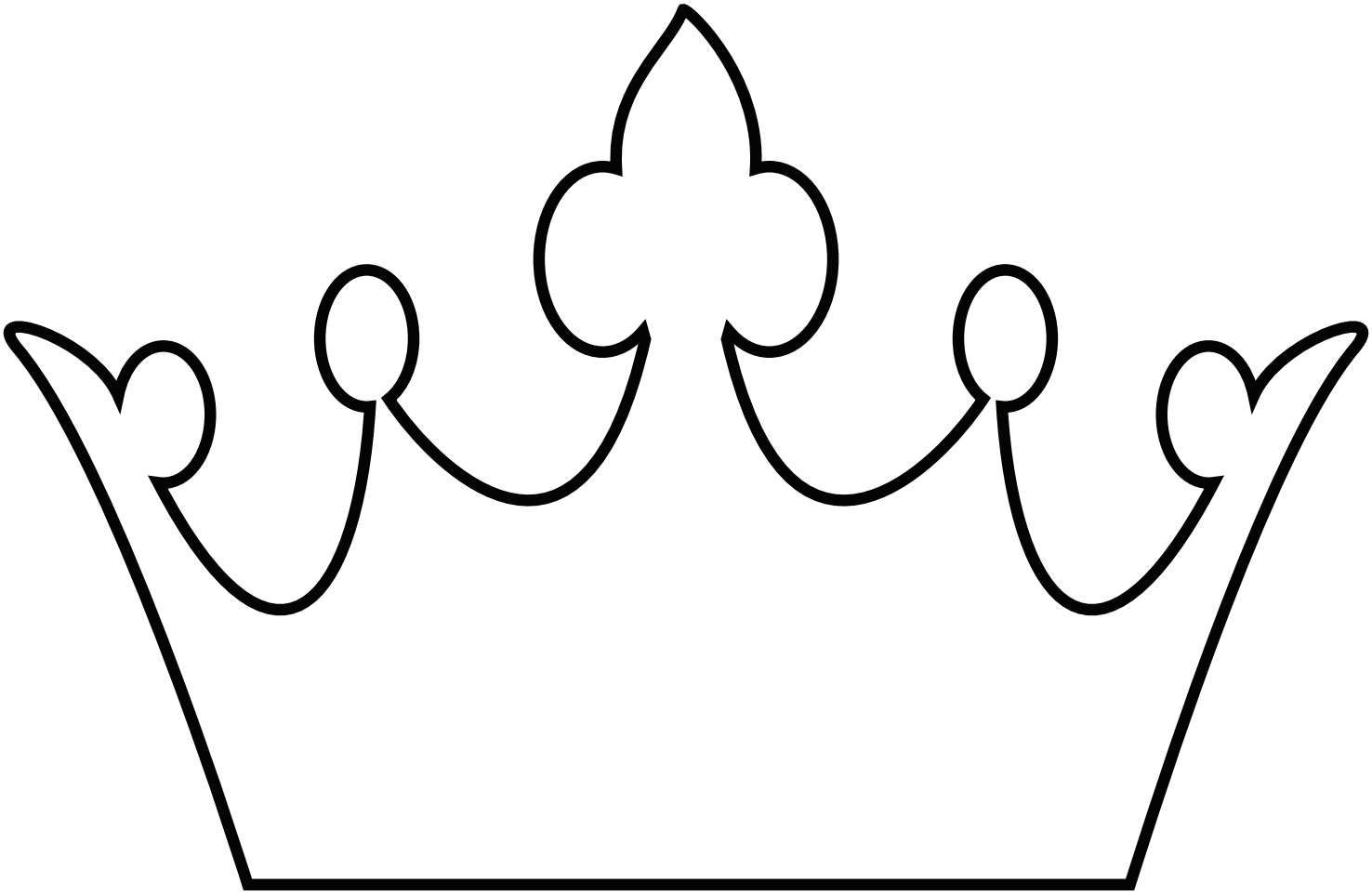
Activity 3.4: Coloring (Waṣiyyu Rasūlillāh)



IMAM 'ALĪ ('A)
IS THE LEADER
AFTER PROPHET
MUḤAMMAD (Ṣ)

Activity 3.5a: Coloring (The True Khalīfah)



IMAM 'ALĪ ('A) IS THE FIRST AND TRUE KHALĪFAH

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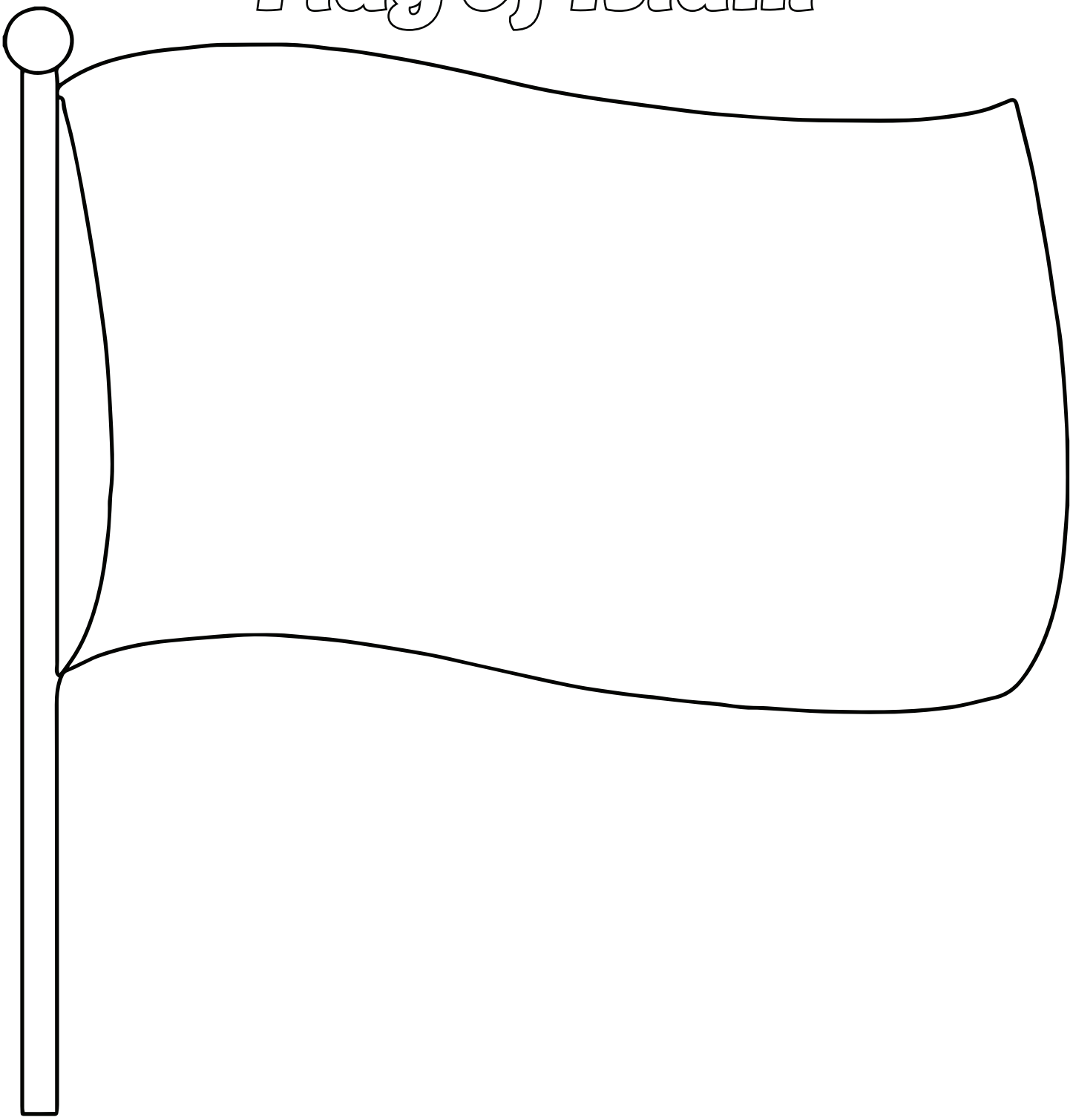
Activity 3.5b: Art Extension (The True Khalīfah)

The Shahādah is the Flag of Islam



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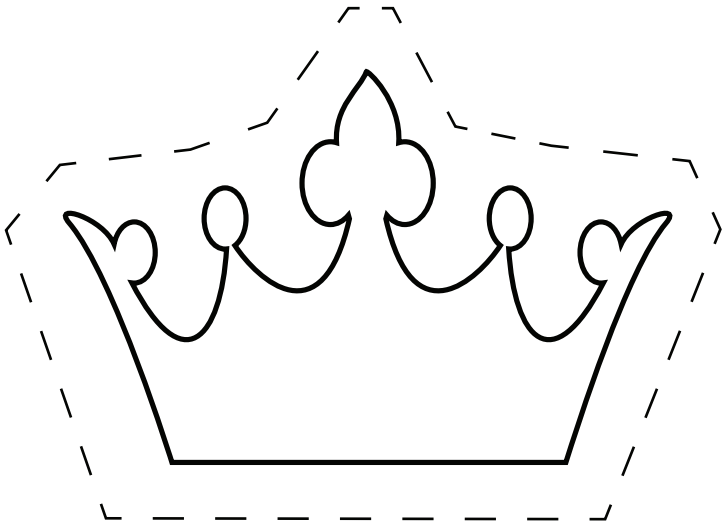


FIQH
(ISLAMIC LAWS)

CHAPTER 1:

ṢALĀH (PRAYERS)

Lesson 1.1: Ṣalāh

Our Prophet (ṣ) has said that the best of actions is ṣalāh and that it is the key to Heaven.

Ṣalāh means prayer or talking to Allah (swt) in a special way.

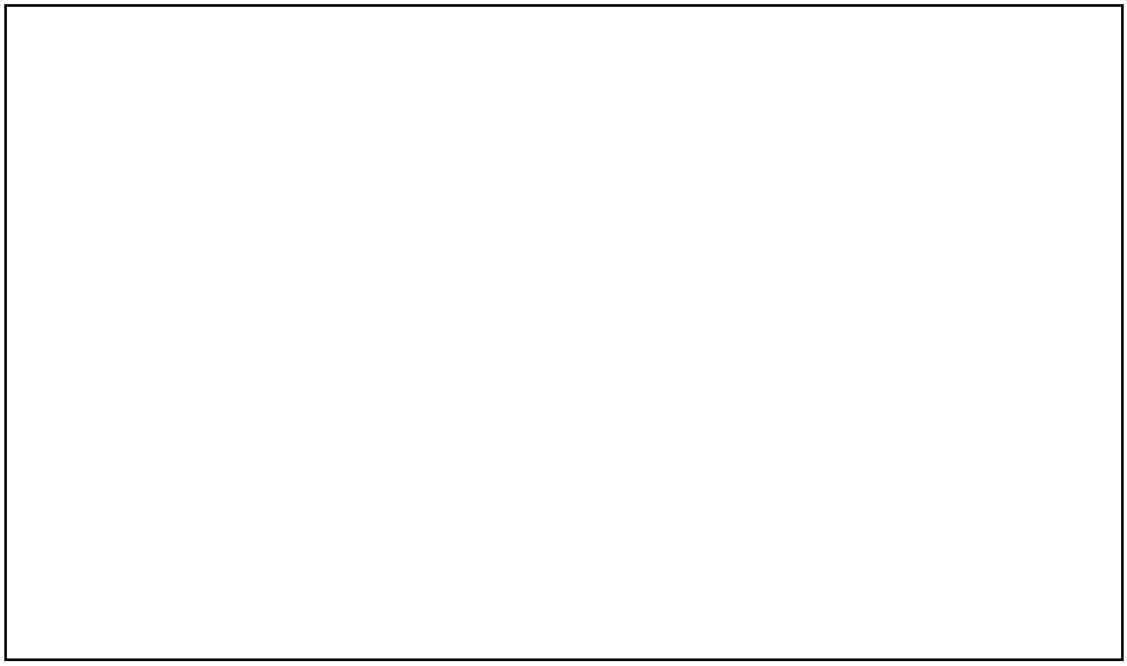
We do not need anything except for our own mouths to talk to Allah (swt). Allah (swt) made us and looks after us. He knows when we are happy and when we are sad. He knows when we are good and when we are mean. He has given us everything. We love Allah (swt). Allah (swt) loves us, too, and He wants to talk to us. That is why He sent us the Qurʾān, the Prophets, and the Maʿṣūmīn. But Allah (swt) wants us to talk to Him, too. So, He sent the Qurʾān and Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) to teach us how to offer ṣalāh. Ṣalāh is talking to Allah (swt). We can talk to Allah (swt) anywhere and about anything. He always hears and understands. He hears us if we whisper, if we shout, or even if we think of something in our minds!

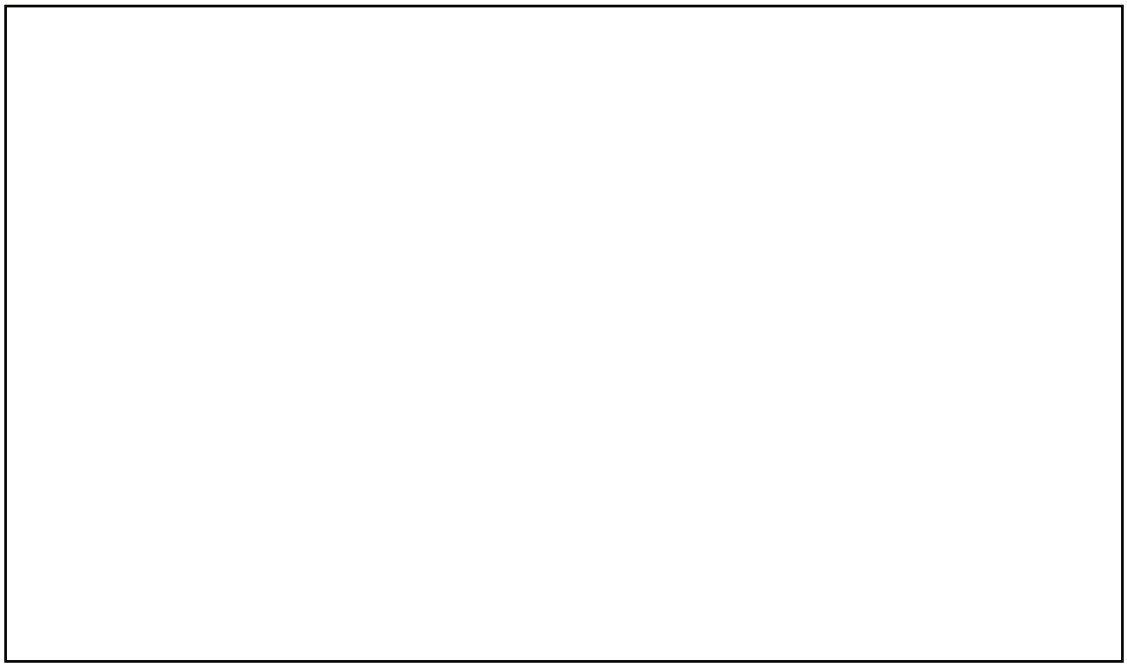
We can talk to Allah (swt) as many times as we want to. However, sometimes people get so busy that they may forget to talk to Allah (swt), and this is not good because He made us and gave us everything. Since Allah (swt) doesn't want us to forget Him, He has taught us exactly how and when we should pray to Him. He has taught us that there are 5 prayers all Muslims must pray each day when they reach a certain age. Outside of these times, we can talk to Allah (swt) whenever we want. We do not have to wait until it's the time of ṣalāh. However, we should pray ṣalāh at the times Allah (swt) has taught us because He knows what is best for us.

Ṣalāh is one of the most important things that makes a Muslim different from someone who is not a Muslim. If someone does not offer ṣalāh, they are losing out on great rewards from Allah (swt)!

Activity 1.1a: How to Talk to Allah (swt)

In the first box, draw ways you can talk to people. In the second box, draw how you can talk to Allah (swt).





Activity 1.1b: Ḥadīth Time

The Noble Prophet (ṣ) said:

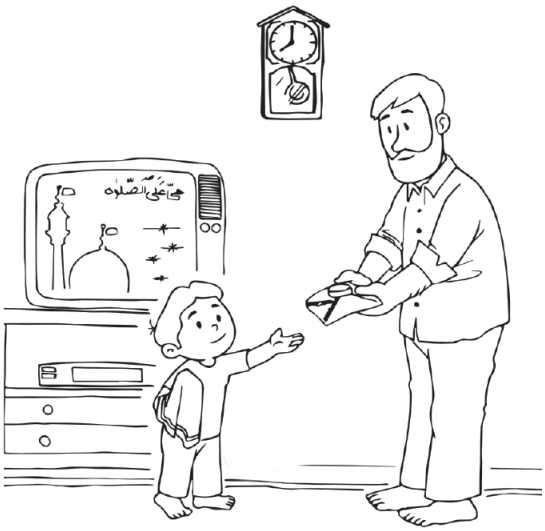
“Ṣalāh is the key to Heaven.”

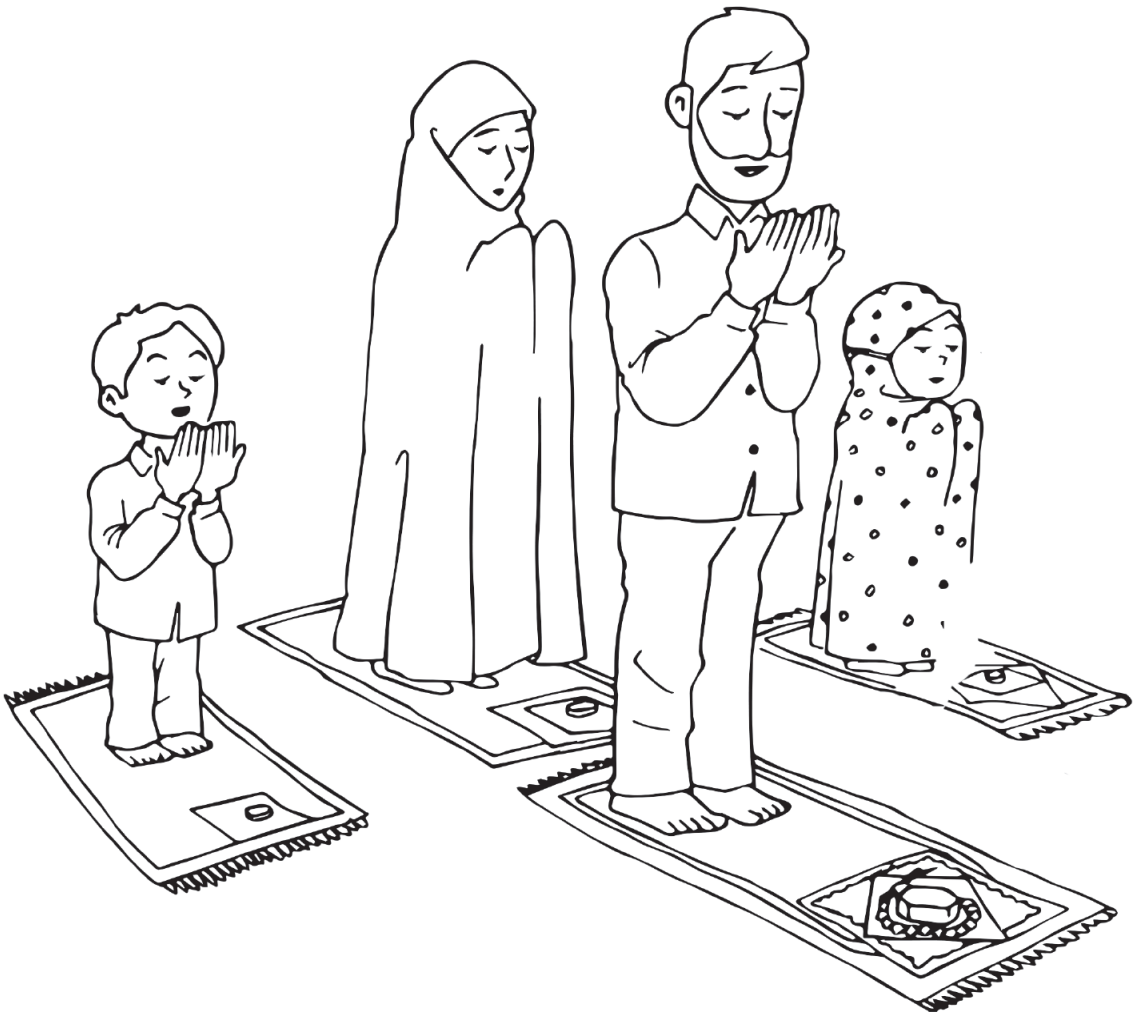
Activity 1.1c: Coloring

The Noble Prophet (ṣ) said, "Ṣalāh is the key to Heaven."

Nahj al-Faṣāḥah, Ḥadith #1588

Activity 1.1d: Coloring





Lesson 1.2: Adhān (Call to Prayer)

Adhān

	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ	
1	Allah (swt) is the Greatest	4x
	اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ	
2	I know that there is no god but Allah (swt)	2x
	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدً رَّسُولُ اللّٰهِ	
3	I know that Muḥammad (ṣ) is the Messenger of Allah (swt)	2x
	اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللّٰهِ	
4	I know that ʿAlī is one who is close to Allah (swt)	2x
	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	
5	Hurry to Prayer	2x
	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	
6	Hurry to success	2x
	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ	
7	Hurry to the best deed	2x
	اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ	
8	Allah (swt) is the Greatest	2x
	لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰه	
9	I know that there is no god but Allah (swt)	2x

Learning Aid 1.2

Line 1 and 8
Students will do takbīr to show that they are pushing away everyone and everything except Allah (swt) since He is the Greatest.

Line 2 and 9
Students will hold up one finger to signify that there is only 1 Allah (swt).

Line 3
Students will flap their arms like a messenger bird.

Line 4
Students will hold their hands together to signify that Allah (swt) chose Imām ʿAlī (ʿa).

Line 5-7
Students will pretend to run, since they should hurry to ṣalāh, success, and the best of actions.

Lines 1 & 8

Lines 2 & 9

Line 3

Line 4

Lines 5-7

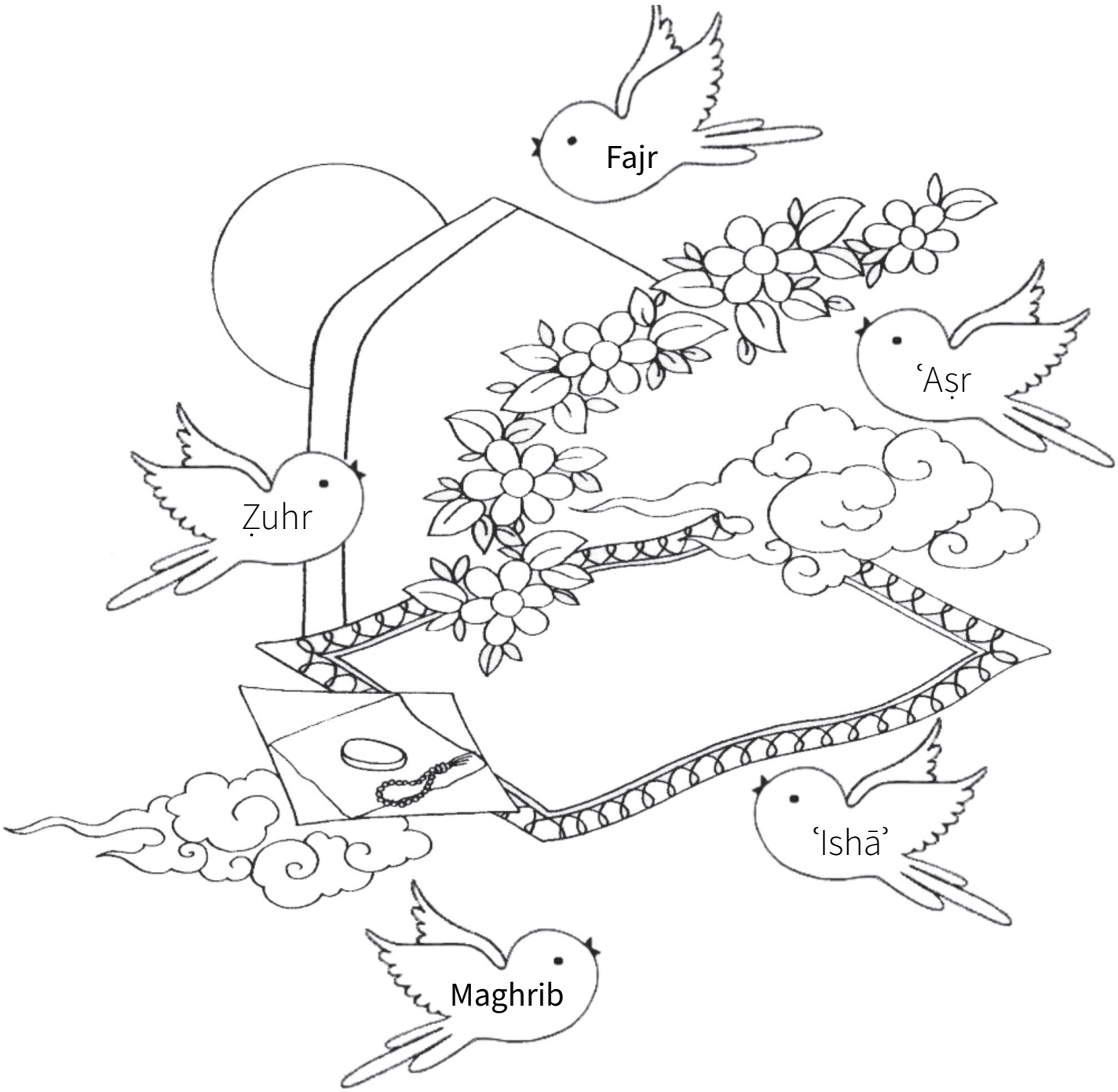
Lesson 1.3: Ṣalāh Times & Names

Before Sunrise
Fajr Time

Day - Around Noon
Ẓuhr & ʿAṣr Time

After Sunset
Maghrib & ʿIshāʾ Time

Activity 1.3a: Coloring



Activity 1.3b: Fajr

Circle and color in the number of rakaʿāt for this prayer.

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer.

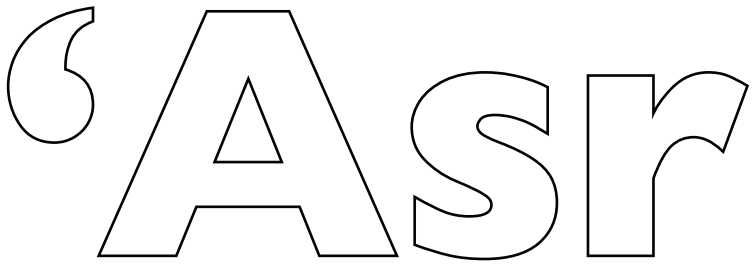
Activity 1.3c: Ẓuhr

Circle and color in the number of rakaʿāt for this prayer.

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer.

Activity 1.3d: ʿAsr

Circle and color in the number of rakaʿāt for this prayer.



2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer.

Activity 1.3e: Maghrib

Circle and color in the number of rakaʿāt for this prayer.

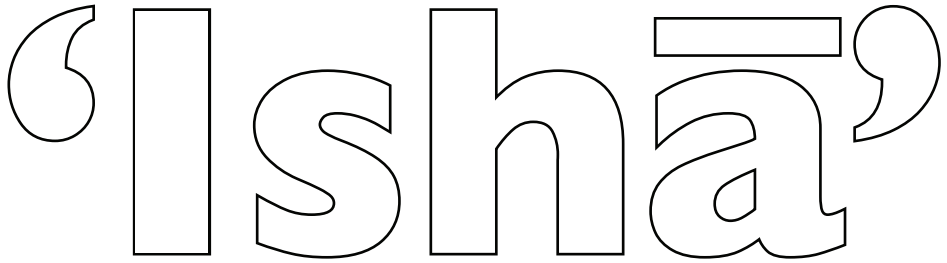
Maghrib

2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer.

Activity 1.3f: ʿIshāʾ

Circle and color in the number of rakaʿāt for this prayer.



2 3 4

In the box below, draw and color a picture of what it would look like outside during this prayer.

Lesson 1.4: Positions in Ṣalāh

Takbīratul Iḥrām

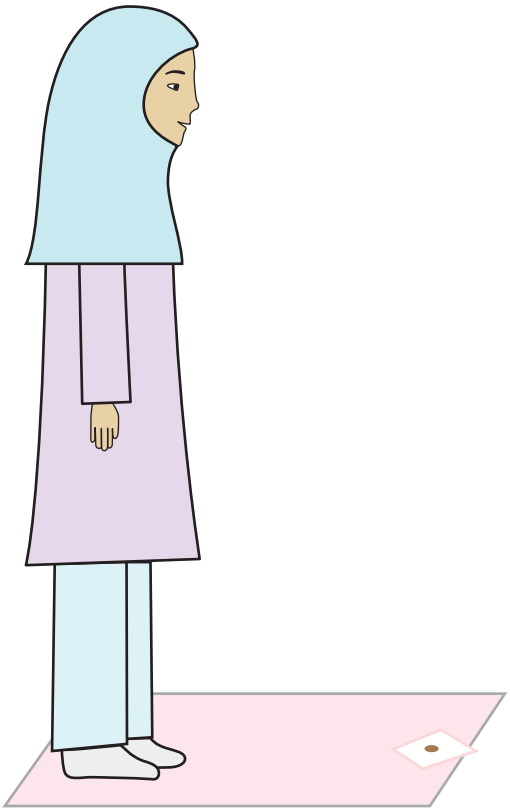
To begin ṣalāh, you have to do Takbīratul Iḥrām. Takbīratul Iḥrām is the first “Allāhu Akbar” that you say in ṣalāh.

As you are saying Takbīratul Iḥrām, you should raise your hands to your ears with your palms facing forward.

When you say this “Allāhu Akbar,” your ṣalāh has begun! Try not to look around and keep your eyes on your turbah, just like Ali is doing in the picture.

Qiyām

Qiyām is the special way that you should stand in ṣalāh.



While you're standing in qiyām, it is better for girls to keep their feet together and for boys to keep their feet slightly apart.

Is Fatimah doing qiyām properly?

Rukūʿ

In ṣalāh, after you do qiyām, you do rukūʿ. Rukūʿ is bowing down.

During rukūʿ, girls should put their hands above their knees and slightly bend their knees. Boys should put their hands on their knees and push their knees back.

Sujūd/Sajdah

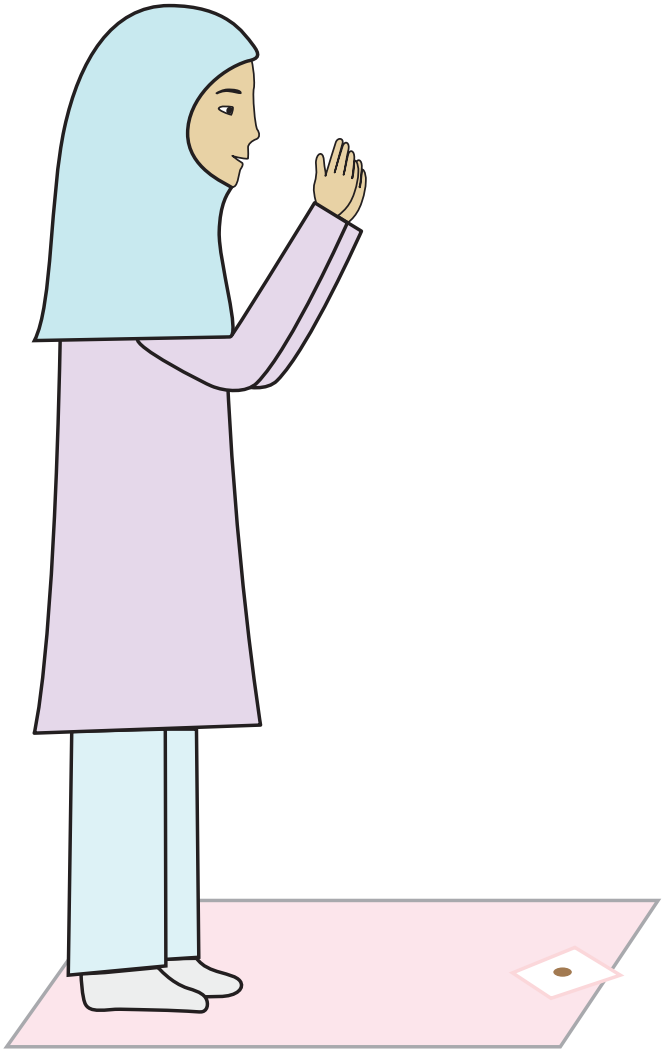
After qiyām and rukūʿ, you must go to sajdah. Sajdah is when you put your head on the ground on a turbah.

Your palms, knees, and big toes must also touch the ground. There are two sajdahs in each rakʿah.

Can you name Ali's 7 body parts that have to touch the ground?

Qunūt

Qunūt is a special way of asking Allah (swt) for something in the second rakʿah of ṣalāh.

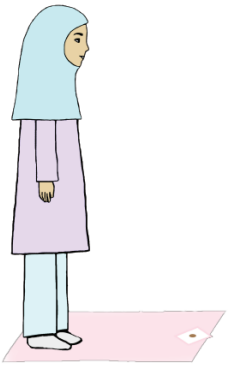


In qunūt, you can ask Allah (swt) for anything! Remember, ask for the important things, like for Allah (swt) to take care of your parents, protect all the people around the world, make you a good Muslim, and to take you and your family and friends to heaven.

Activity 1.4: Matching

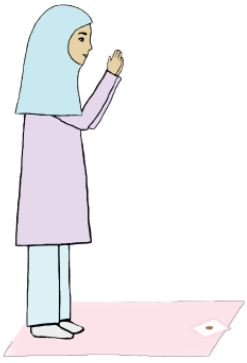
For every position in prayer, match the name with the drawing.

QIYĀM



TAKBĪRATUL IḤRĀM

SUJŪD/SAJDAH



QUNŪT

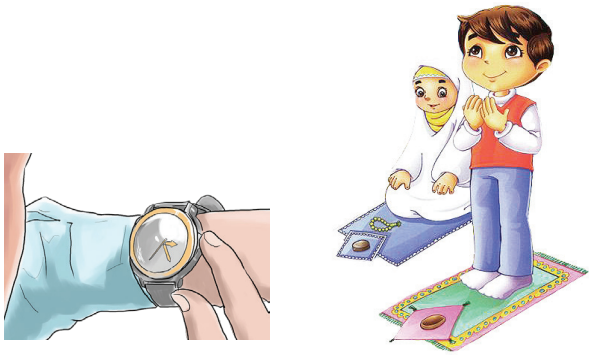
RUKŪʿ

Activity 1.5: Good Manners During Ṣalāh

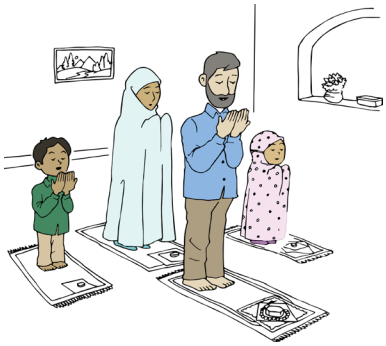
Circle the pictures that show good manners during ṣalāh.

Cross out those things that show bad manners during ṣalāh.

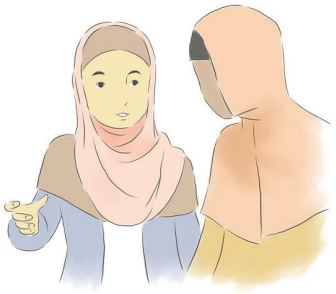
Wearing dirty clothes for ṣalāh



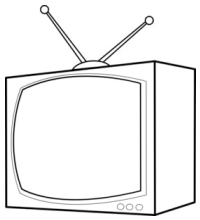
Offering ṣalāh on time



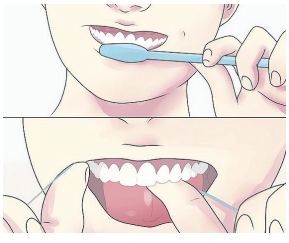
Following the leader of ṣalāh



Talking with friends during ṣalāh



Watching TV at the time ṣalāh



Brushing your teeth before ṣalāh

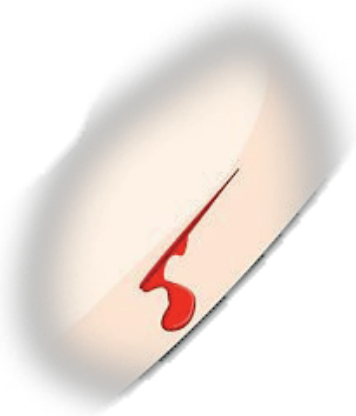
CHAPTER 2:

NAJĀSAH & ṬAHĀRAH

Lesson 2.1: Najāsah & Ṭahārah

Scenario 1: Urine & Stool

Zahra had to use the bathroom. After she was done, she used the watering can to wash herself 2 times. This was the special way she made herself clean.



Scenario 2: Blood

Ahmad was playing in the yard when he fell and scraped his arm. It started bleeding. Because blood is najis, he had to wash it in a special way. He made sure that the blood didn't get anywhere else, and went to the sink and washed his elbow under the running water. This was the special way he made himself clean.

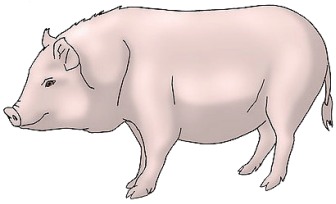
Scenario 3: Dogs

Khadijah was playing in the park and saw a little puppy. It ran over to her and brushed up against her legs. Khadijah's mom reminded her, "If you pet the dog and it's wet or it licks you, you have to wash yourself in a special way because wet dogs and their tongues are najis." Before Khadijah could get away from the dog, it licked her hand. So, she washed her hand under the sink. This was the special way she made herself clean.

Activity 2.1: Najāsah

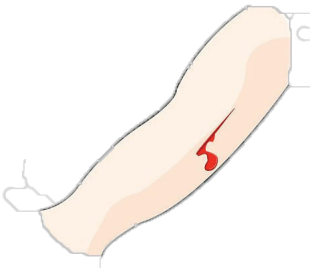
Circle the things that are najis.

Cat



Pig

Birds

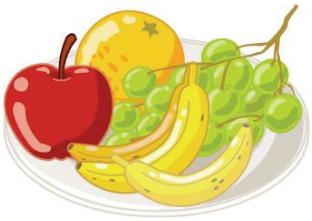


Blood

Dog

Urine and stool

Flies and insects



Fruits

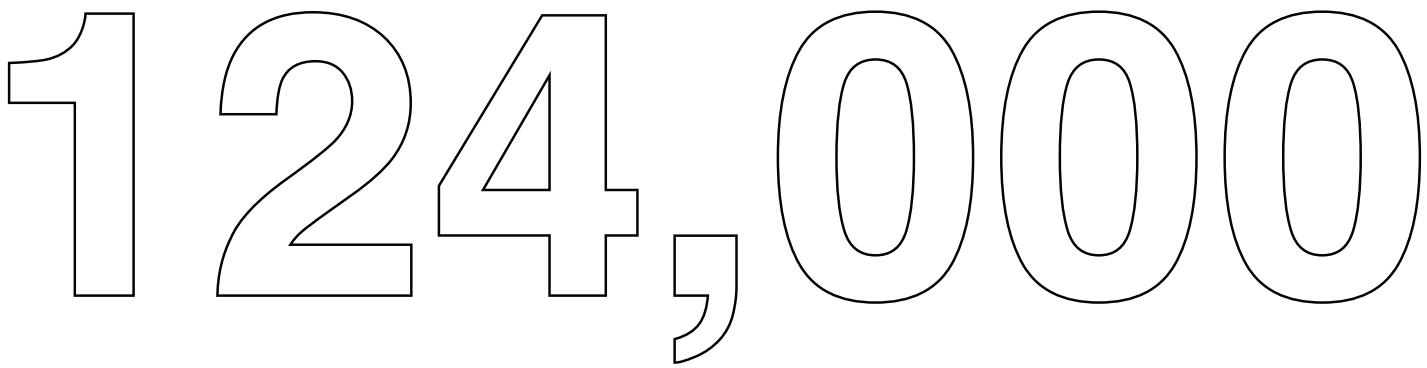
HISTORY & ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE

CHAPTER 1:

PROPHETS

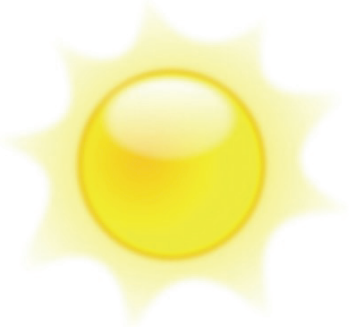
Activity 1.1: Coloring

Color the number of Prophets Allah (swt) has sent to guide us!



Lesson 1.2: Prophet Ādam (ʿā)

Long long ago, there was no earth, no sky, no sun or moon. Then Allah (swt) decided to make a beautiful world.



Allah (swt) just said, “Be!” and He created the earth and the sky, the bright sun, the shining moon, twinkling stars, the tall mountains, and big oceans and seas.

Allah (swt) made the earth go around the sun in circles so that there would be day and night and many different seasons, too. Allah (swt) made the clouds and caused rain to fall and grass to grow. Soon, the earth was full of tall trees and lovely flowers such as roses, tulips, pansies, daisies, and lupins. Allah (swt) created all the animals and birds and insects, from the little black ant and the busy bees to the big eagles that fly high above. He created the tiny goldfish, the big whale, and also the elephants, lions, tigers, hippos, zebras, tall giraffes, fluffy rabbits, squirrels, horses, cows, goats, sheep, bears, and all the wonderful creatures that you see. Allah (swt) made them all!

Look at all the juicy fruits in the market: oranges, sweet grapes, soft bananas, pears, pineapples, mangoes, cherries, and crunchy apples. Where did all of these fruits come from? Allah (swt) made them all grow on trees. Allah (swt) also made all the vegetables we love to eat: corn, potatoes, carrots, lettuce, peas and all the other yummy foods we eat.

Thank you, Allah (swt), for making such a wonderful world!

Then, Allah (swt) decided to make a human being. Allah (swt) made the first human being out of mud and clay and called him Ādam. Then, Allah (swt) gave a soul to Ādam and, all of a sudden, Ādam came to life!

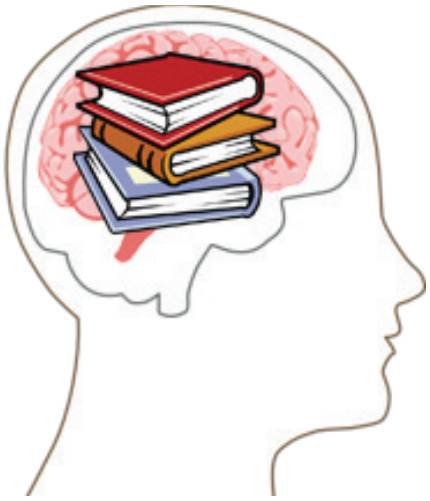
Allah (swt) decided that Ādam was going to be the first human being and also the First Nabī, or Prophet, on earth. A Nabī is someone whom Allah (swt) chooses to guide other human beings and to teach others about Allah's religion, Islam. So, Nabī Ādam (ʿa) is the father of all human beings and also the first Nabī (Prophet).

Allah (swt) taught Nabī Ādam (ʿa) many things and gave him a lot of knowledge. He gave Nabī Ādam (ʿa) the ability to see with his eyes, smell with his nose, taste with his tongue, hear with his ears, and feel with his skin.

Then, Allah (swt) created the first woman and called her Lady Hawwāʾ. Allah (swt) wanted Prophet Ādam (ʿa) and Lady Hawwāʾ to live together as the first family in the world.

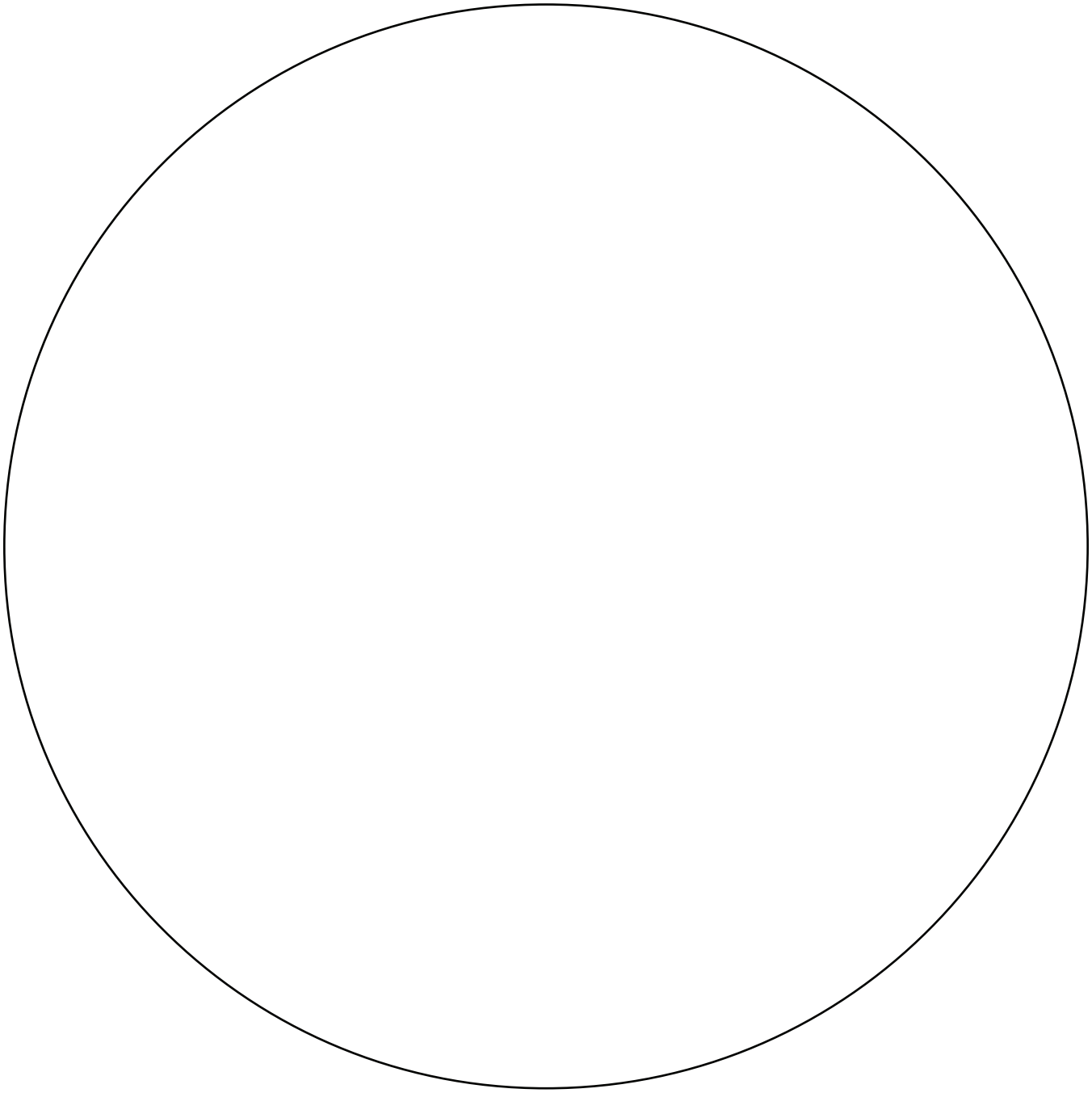
So, Allah (swt) put Nabī Ādam (ʿa) and Lady Hawwāʾ in a beautiful garden and told them to live there happily.

All the human beings you see in the world today, of different colors and speaking different languages, are the children of Prophet Ādam (ʿa) and Lady Hawwāʾ. You and I are the children of Nabī Ādam (ʿa) and Lady Hawwāʾ, too!



Activity 1.2: Allah's Creations

Draw some of the beautiful things that Allah (swt) created in this world.



Lesson 1.3: Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ)

The Prophet and the Woman Who Threw Trash

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was a very kind person and he never got angry, even when people were very mean to him.

There was one old woman who acted very bad. She used to throw garbage on the Noble Prophet (ṣ) whenever he passed by her house.

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) had to pass her house every morning on the way to the masjid, and every single morning, this mean old woman used to throw her dirty trash on him. However, the Prophet (ṣ) did not get mad or angry with her. He continued to walk to the masjid peacefully.

One morning, as Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was passing the old woman's house on the way to the masjid, he didn't see or feel any trash being thrown on him. He stopped and asked the old woman's neighbor if she was alright, because she was not there to throw garbage on him.

The neighbor told him that the old woman was sick in bed. So, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) went to see the old woman because it is good to visit people when they are sick and ask them if they need anything.

When the old woman saw Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ), she thought he had come to yell at her and asked him, "Why did you wait until I was sick to come and yell at me? Why didn't you come when I was well and strong?"

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) told the old woman that he had not come to yell at her, but to visit her and look after her because she was not well. He said, "Allah (swt) tells us to look after people who are sick."

The old woman was so surprised that Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was so kind to her, even after she had been so mean to him. She realized what a good man Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) was and decided from then on to listen to him and become a Muslim.

Activity 1.3a: Coloring

Color the picture.

Activity 1.3b: Masjid an-Nabī Coloring

Color Masjid an-Nabī. Remember, the dome is green!

Lesson 1.4: Reciting Ṣalawāt

When the Noble Prophet (ṣ) went up to the heavens during Miʿrāj, he saw an angel who had 1,000 hands, and every hand had 1,000 fingers!

The Prophet (ṣ) asked, “O Angel, why do you have so many hands and fingers?”

The angel replied, “These are so I can count every drop of rain that has fallen. I know exactly where each drop has landed, whether in the jungle or the sea. I even know how many drops of rain have fallen since the world was created. But there is one thing that I cannot count.”

The Prophet (ṣ) asked, “What is that?”

The angel replied, “Any time a group of people recite a ṣalawāt together, I cannot count the reward that they receive for reciting that ṣalawāt!”

Activity 1.4: Coloring

Recite Ṣalawāt

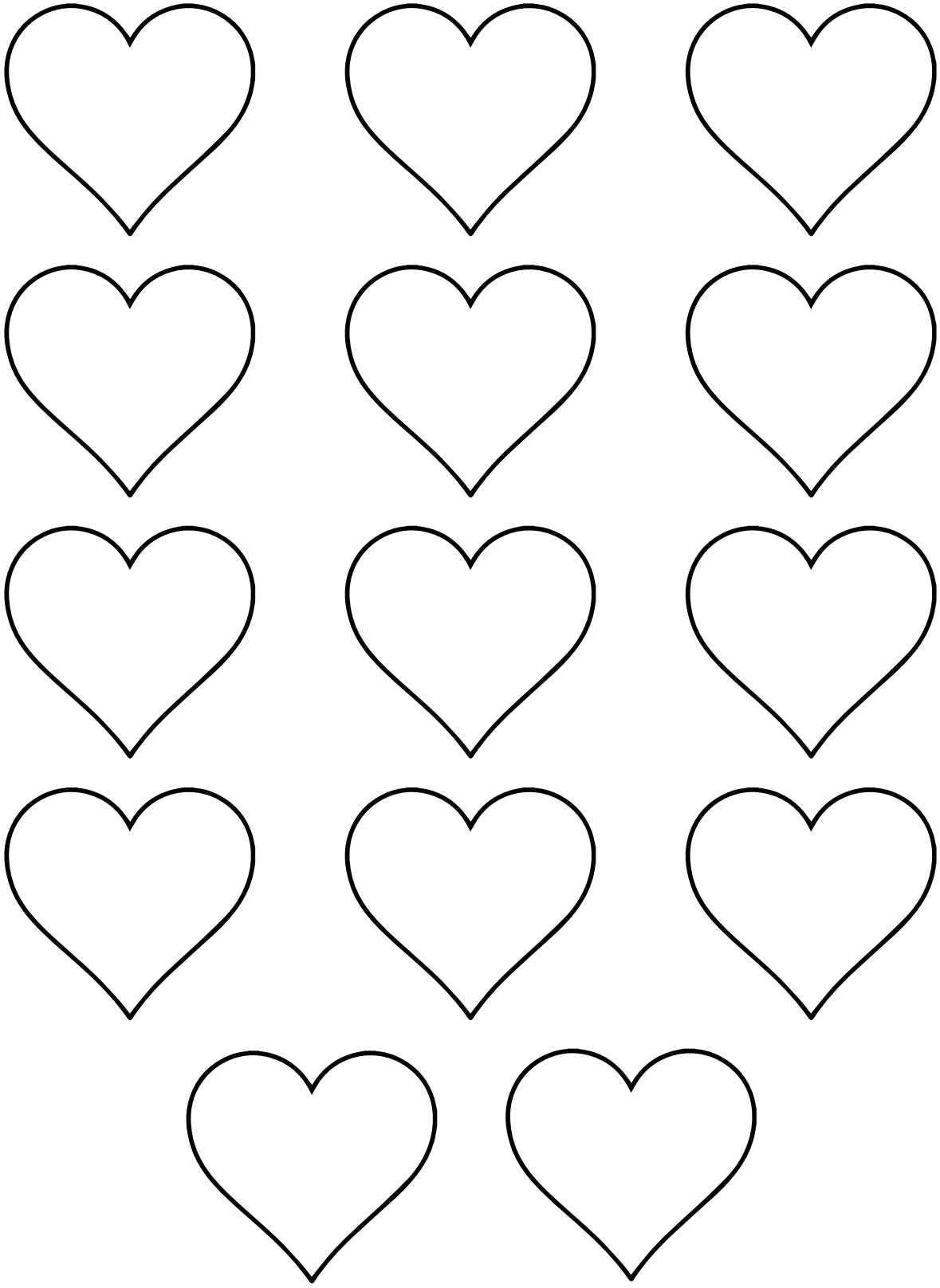
Allāhumma ṣalli 'alā Muḥammad wa āli Muḥammad

CHAPTER 2:

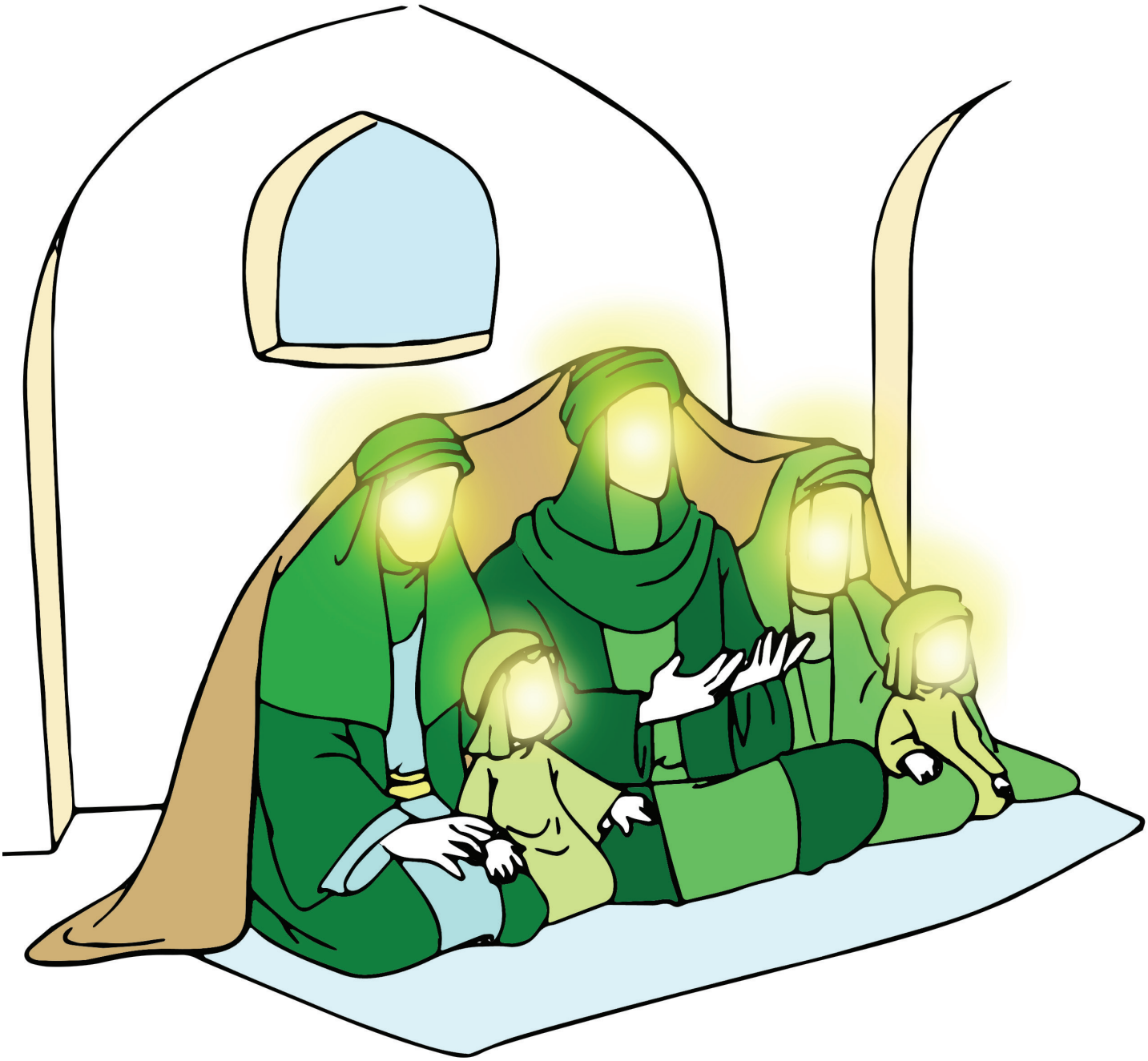
THE PROPHET'S FAMILY

Activity 2.1: 14 Hearts

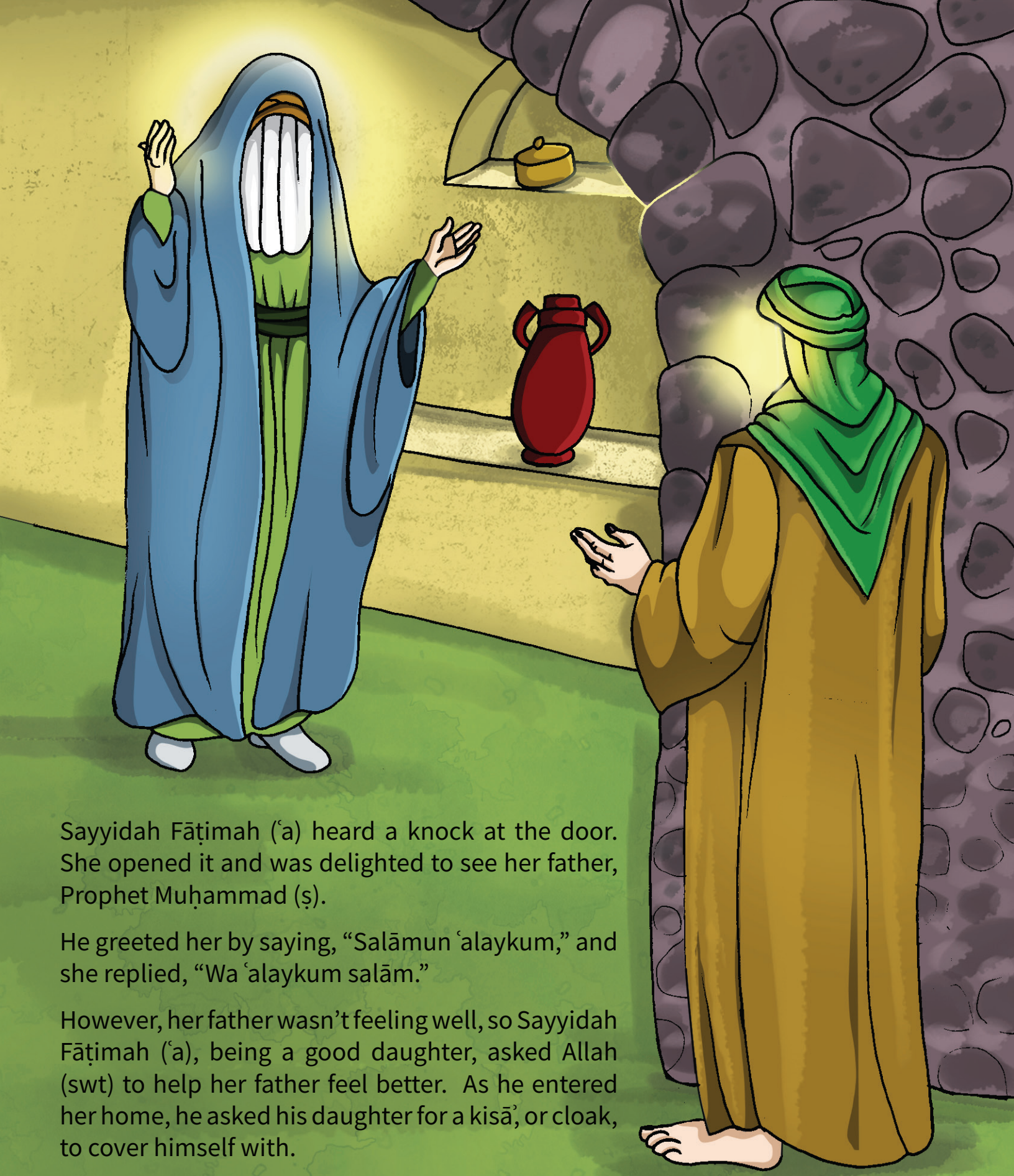
There are 14 hearts to remember the 14 Maʿṣūmīn. Write a number in each heart. Then, color in the hearts!



Storytime 2.2: The Story of the Cloak



Once upon a time, long ago in Medina, something exciting happened in the home of Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa).



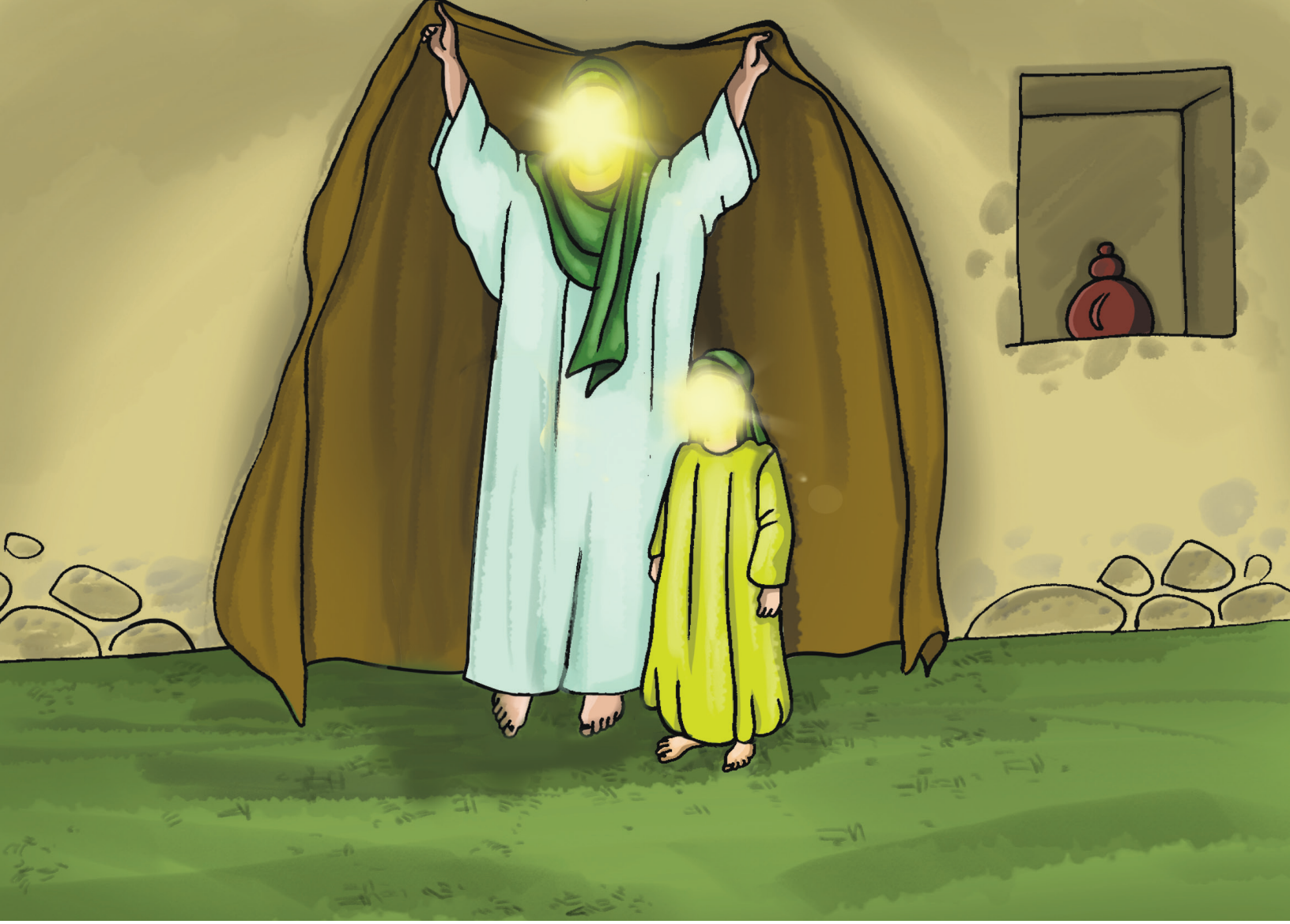
Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) heard a knock at the door. She opened it and was delighted to see her father, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ).

He greeted her by saying, “Salāmun ʿalaykum,” and she replied, “Wa ʿalaykum salām.”

However, her father wasn’t feeling well, so Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa), being a good daughter, asked Allah (swt) to help her father feel better. As he entered her home, he asked his daughter for a kisāʾ, or cloak, to cover himself with.

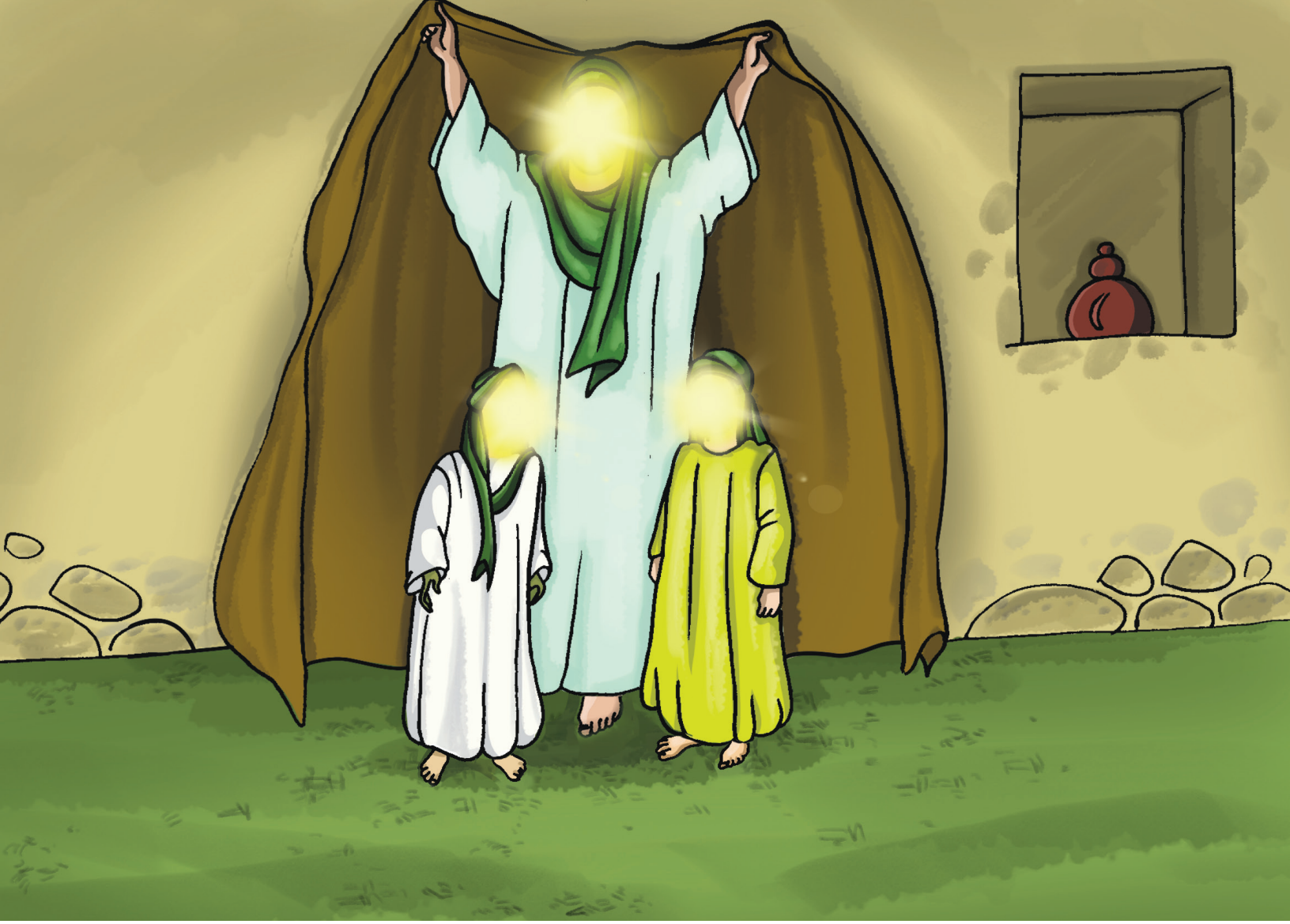
Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) gave her father the kisāʾ and covered him with it. As she was covering him, she began to notice his face was shining bright like a full moon!

After some time, Sayyidah Fāṭimah's (ʿa) son Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) came in with such excitement and said, "Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Mother, what is that sweet smell? Is it my grandfather?" She replied, "Wa ʿalaykum salām. Yes, he is resting underneath the kisāʾ."



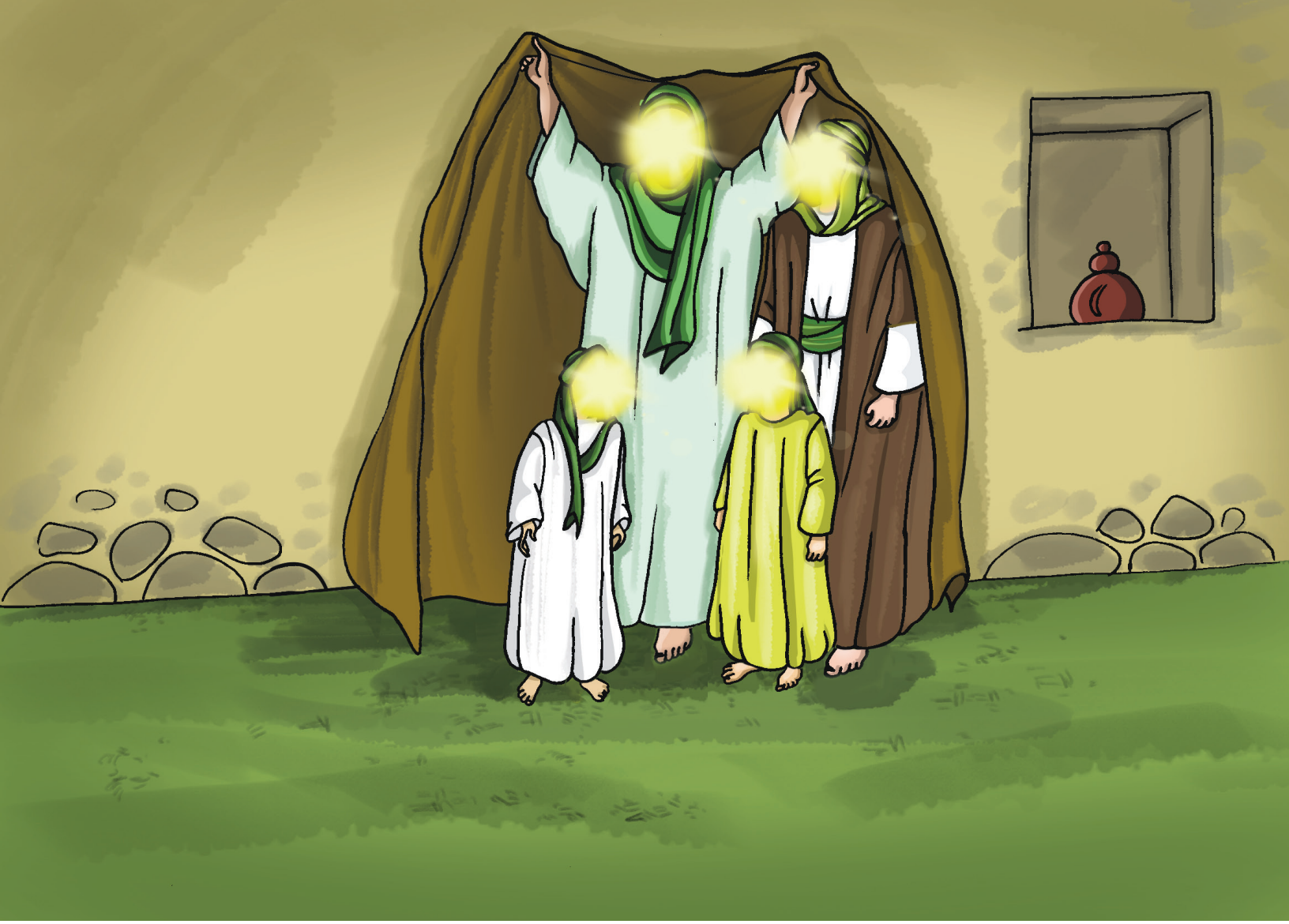
Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) then went to the kisāʾ and greeted his grandfather, "Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Grandfather, can I come inside the kisāʾ with you?" His grandfather replied, "Wa ʿalaykum salām, my beloved, yes, please come under the kisāʾ with me."

Then, after a while, her other son Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa) came rushing into the room and exclaimed, "Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Mother, is that sweet perfume in the air my grandfather?" Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) replied, "Wa ʿalaykum salām. Yes, he is under the kisāʾ."



Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa) then went to the kisāʾ and said, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Grandfather, may I please come in?” The Prophet (ṣ) replied with kindness, “Wa ʿalaykum salām. Yes, please come in.”

Soon after, the father of Imām Ḥasan (ʿa) and Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa), Imām ʿAlī (ʿa), walked over to his wife and said, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Daughter of the Prophet. I smell the sweetness of my cousin and brother, the Prophet of Allah.”

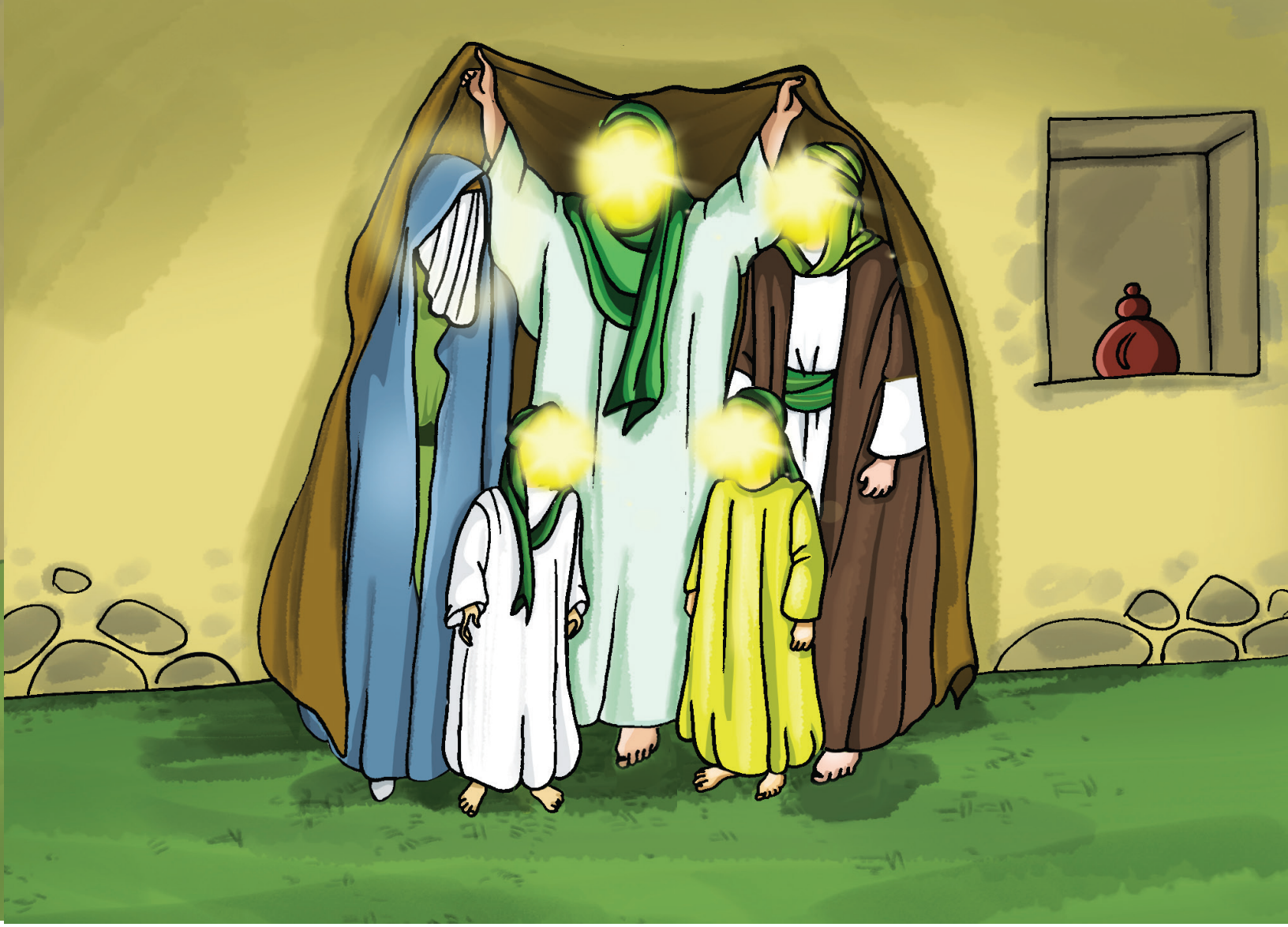


Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) replied, “Wa ʿalaykum salām. Yes, you are right, O Leader of the Muslims. My father is under the kisāʾ with our two sons.”

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa) walked over to the kisāʾ and said, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Prophet of Allah, may I come under the kisāʾ?” The Prophet (ṣ) replied, “Wa ʿalaykum salām. Yes, O leader of the believers, please come in.”

Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) looked over and saw that her two sons, husband, and father were all under the kisāʾ. She then walked towards the kisāʾ and asked her father, “O my dear father, may I come in, too?” The Prophet of Allah (ṣ) replied, “Yes, my daughter, please come in.”

As soon as she entered, her father held both ends of the kisāʾ and raised his right hand towards the heavens and said the following duʿāʾ:



“O Allah, these are the people of my family (Ahlul Bayt). They are very special to me. Whoever hurts them, hurts me too. Whoever makes them sad, makes me sad, too. I don’t like those people who don’t like them. I love those people who love them. I am the enemy of their enemies, and I am the friend of their friends. They are a part of me, and I am a part of them. O Allah! Send Your most special blessings and gifts upon me and upon them. And remove all impurity from them and keep them thoroughly pure.”

In the Heavens, Almighty Allah said to his angels, “O My angels! I have created the sky, the big earth, the bright moon, the shining sun, the spinning planets, the flowing seas, and the sailing ships for the love of these five people lying underneath the kisā’.”

Angel Jabrāʾīl asked, “O Allah! Who are those people under the kisāʾ?”

Allah (swt) answered, “They are Sayyidah Fāṭimah, her father, her husband, and her two sons. They are the family of Prophet Muḥammad, who will tell people about my message.”

“O my Lord,” Angel Jabrāʾīl asked, “Will You allow me to go down to Earth to be the sixth person under the kisāʾ?”

Allah the Almighty said, “Yes, I allow you.”

Angel Jabrāʾīl went down and greeted them, “Salāmun ʿalaykum, O Allah’s Messenger! The High (Allah) sends His special salām to you, and says, ‘By My greatness, I promise that I have only created the beautiful sky, large earth, glowing moon, shining sun, spinning planets, flowing oceans, and sailing ships for your sake and for your love.’

He also allowed me to join you (under this kisāʾ). O Allah’s Messenger, will you allow me to join you?”

Allah’s Messenger replied, “Wa ʿalaykum salām, O Angel Jabrāʾīl. Yes, I allow you.”

So, Angel Jabrāʾīl joined the Ahlul Bayt under the kisāʾ. He said to the Prophet (ṣ), “Allah has said that He wishes to keep away impurities from you, O Ahlul Bayt, and to purify you with a complete purification.”

The Prophet (ṣ) said, “I swear by Allah that whenever this story of the kisāʾ is mentioned in a gathering of our believers and lovers, Allah will certainly shower His blessings and gifts down on them, and the angels will surround them and ask for forgiveness for them until they leave that gathering.”

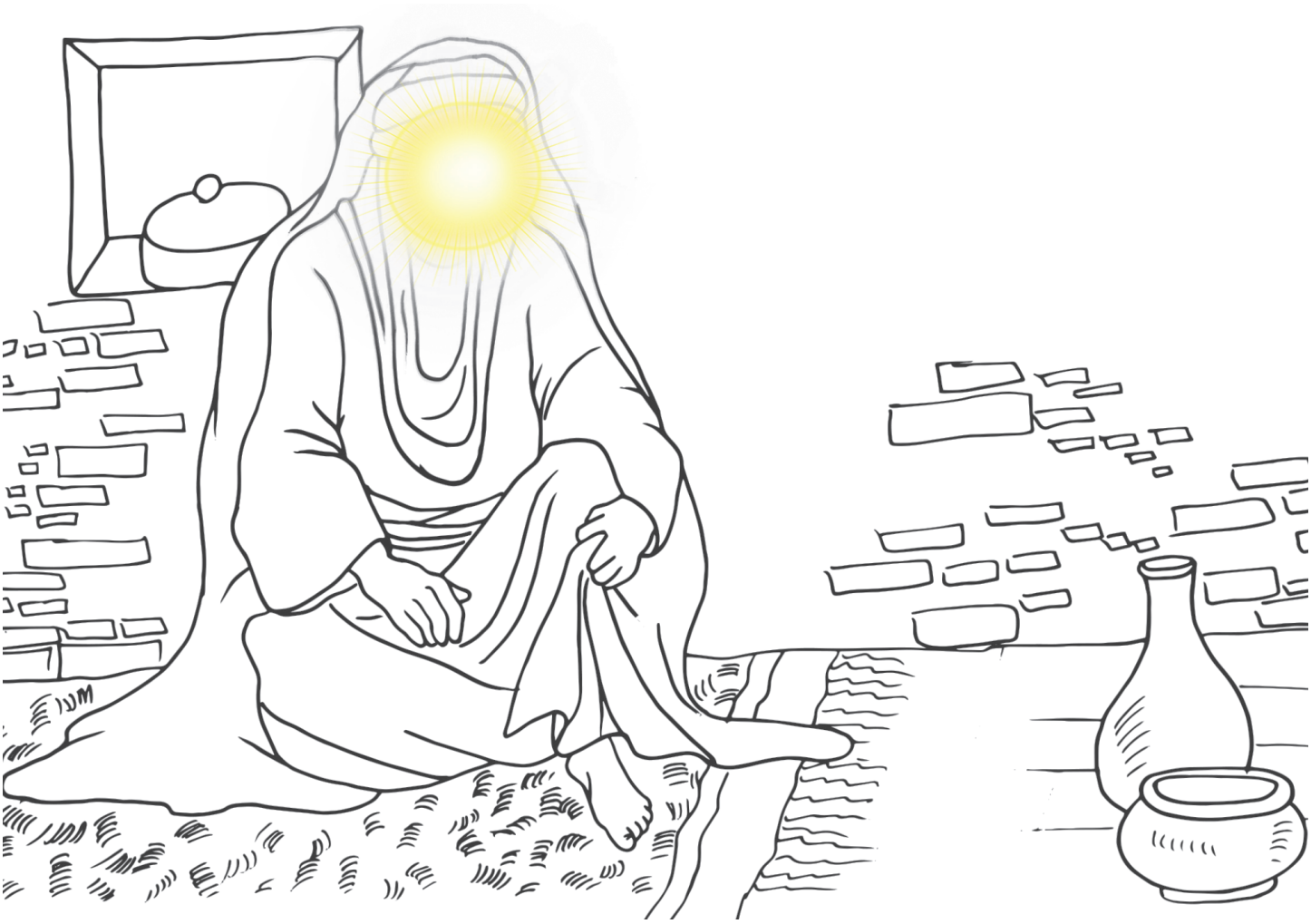
This beautiful event for Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa) came to be known as the Story of the Kisāʾ.

Activity 2.2a: Coloring

Color the number 5 to remember the Ahlul Kisāʾ who were underneath the Kisāʾ (Cloak).

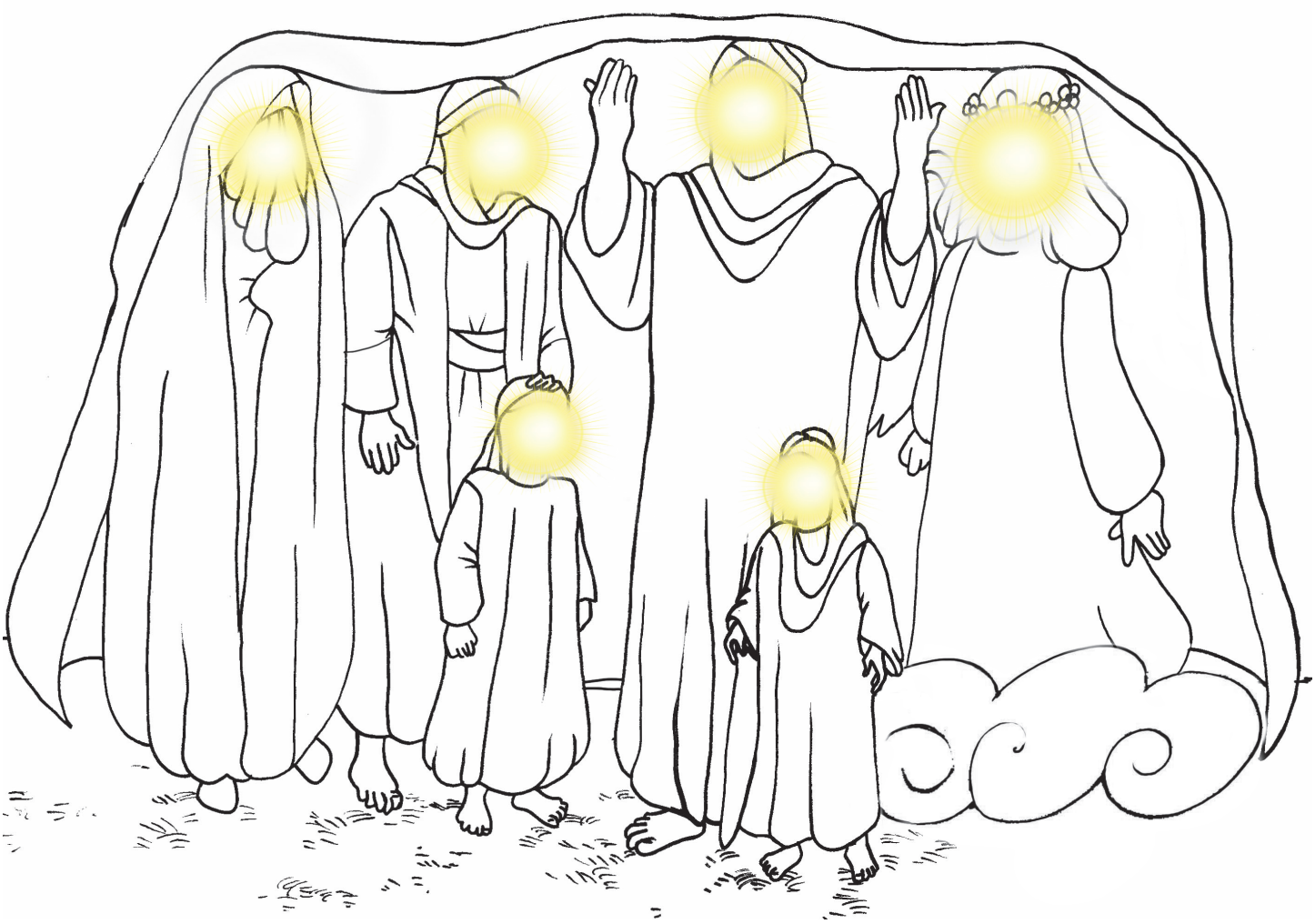
Activity 2.2b: Prophet (ṣ) Coloring

Color the picture below.



Activity 2.2c: Ahlul Kisāʾ Coloring

Color the picture below.

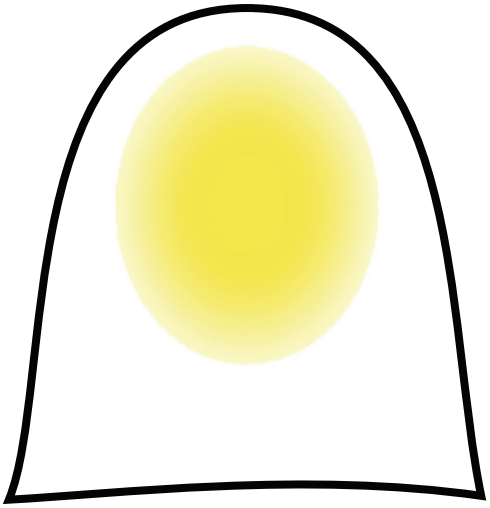


Activity 2.2d: Art Extension

Color the kisāʾ on the next page, then cut out the pictures below and paste them in the kisāʾ.

The Noble Prophet (ṣ)

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa)



Sayyidah Fāṭimah (ʿa)

Imām Ḥasan (ʿa)

Imām Ḥusayn (ʿa)

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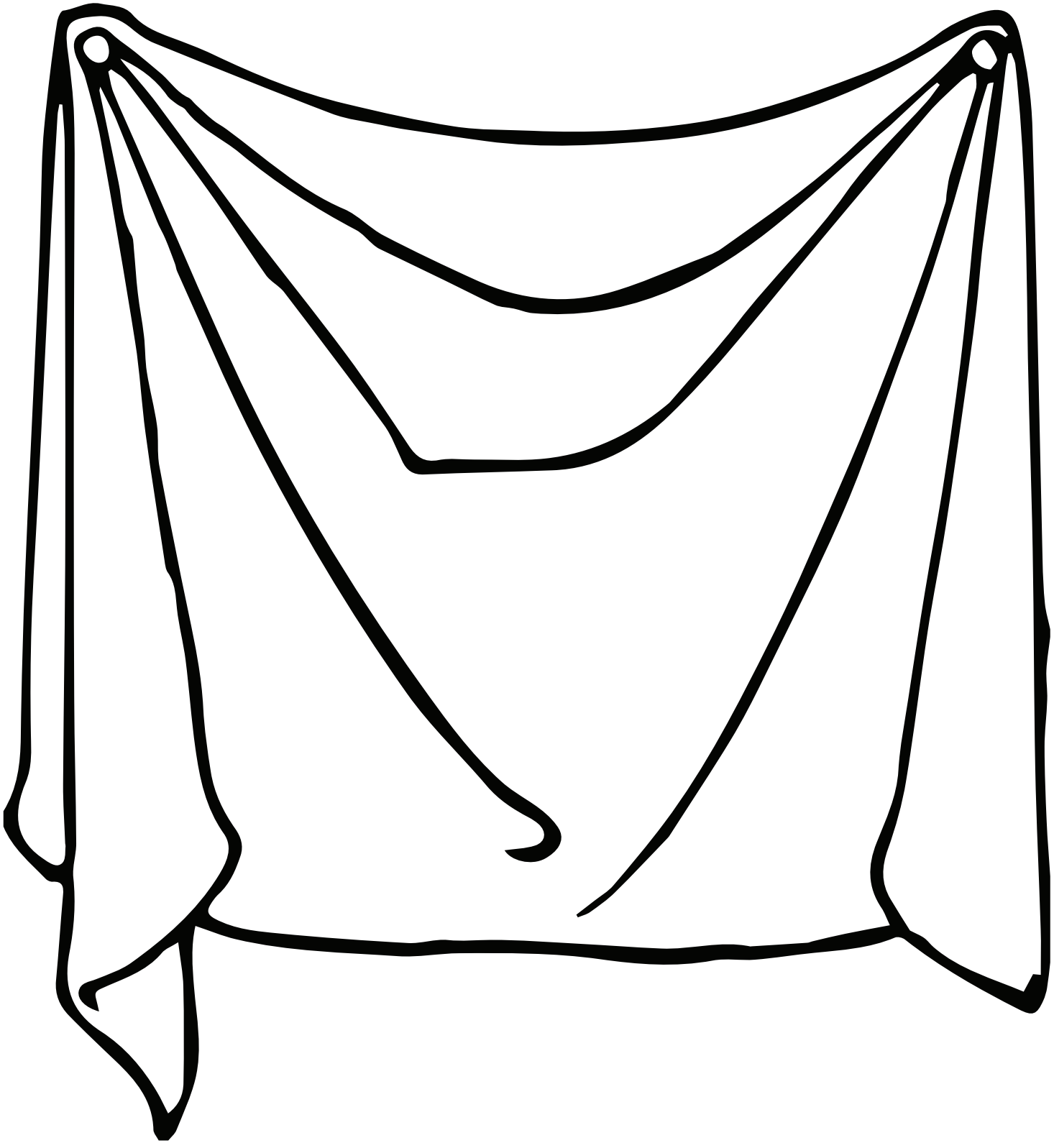
Ahlul Kisā'



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Activity 2.3: 12 Stars

Cut out the 12 stars and the caption and paste them onto the sky on the next page.

THE IMĀMS ARE LIKE BRIGHT STARS THAT GUIDE US IN THE NIGHT.

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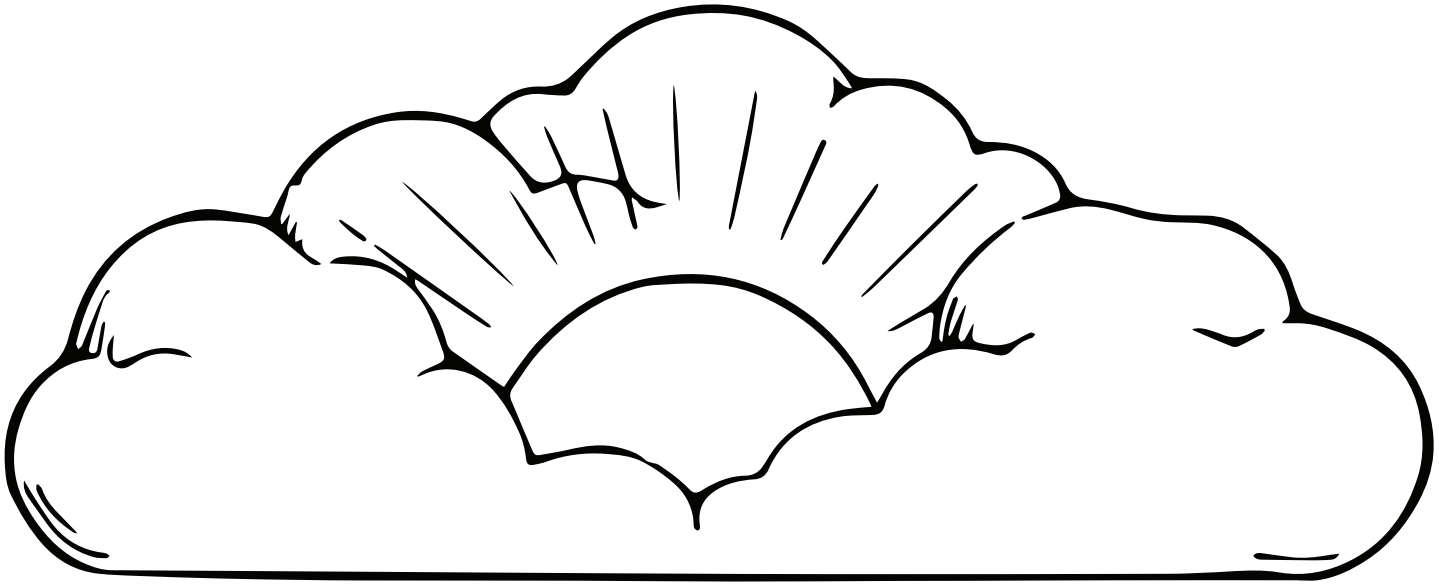
Lesson 2.4: Our Living Imām (ʿaj)

Our 12th Imām is Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj). Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj) is different from the other Imāms because all the other Imāms have passed away and returned to Allah (swt), but Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj) is still living on Earth with us! This is because Allah (swt) does not want to leave people without a leader on Earth. But our Imām did not have enough friends to help him, and his life was in danger, so Allah (swt) hid him to keep him safe! We cannot see him, but he can see and hear us.

Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj) is hidden from us because he is waiting for Muslims to do good and be his supporters. Whenever Allah (swt) decides, Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj) will appear and not be hidden from us anymore, and he will lead the way to make a perfect world for us. Even though we can't see him, he is still there. When it is cloudy outside, we can't see the sun because the clouds are hiding it. But even when the sun is hidden behind the clouds, it's still there! Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj) is just like the sun! He is also hidden behind the clouds, but we know he's still there.

Whenever we hear the name of the Prophet (ṣ), it is good to recite ṣalawāt. When we hear the name of our 12th Imām, Imām al-Mahdī (ʿaj), one way to show our love and respect is by reciting ṣalawāt, standing up, and greeting him by putting our hand on our head. This is because he is still alive and inshāʾAllāh can hear us as we speak.

Activity 2.4: Coloring



IMĀM AL-MAHDĪ ('AJ) IS LIKE THE SUN HIDDEN BEHIND THE CLOUDS

AKHLĀQ
(ETIQUETTE)

Lesson 1.1: Being Grateful for Allah's Blessings

Being grateful means thanking Allah (swt) for anything and everything He has given us. It also means not whining about things if they don't go our way and being happy with what we have. We can thank Allah (swt) by saying

Alḥamdulillāh - All praise is for Allah!

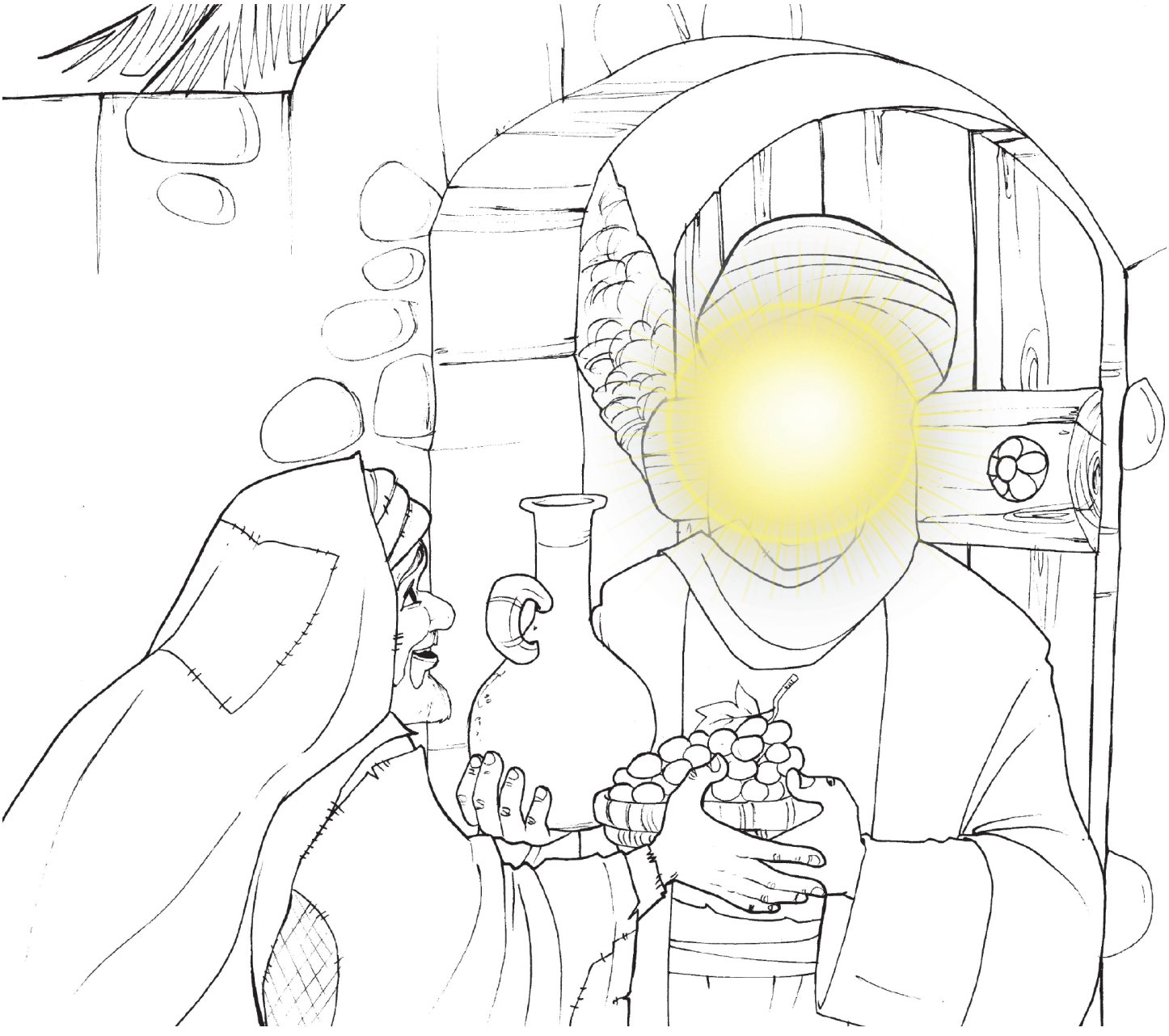
Once upon a time, the 6th Imām, Imām Jaʿfar aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa), and his companions had gathered in Mina during the Ḥajj pilgrimage. A poor man came up to them and asked for some alms. The Imām gave him a bunch of grapes. The poor man said, "Alḥamdulillah!"

When the Imām heard his reply, he gave him 2 bunches of grapes. The man thanked the Imām by saying, "Alḥamdulillah!" When the Imām heard this, he gave him a coin. Again, the man said, "Alḥamdulillah!" The Imām then gave him a whole bag of gold coins. This time, the poor man said, "Thank you!" The Imām didn't give him anything else. The poor man said, "I thought if I kept saying alḥamdulillah, you would have kept giving me more until you would have given me everything you owned!"

Activity 1.1a: Coloring

"If you are thankful, I will give you more."

Sūrah Ibrāhīm, Verse 7



Activity 1.1b: Qurʾān Connection

لَئِنْ شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ

If you are thankful, I will give you more.

Sūrah Ibrāhīm, Verse 7

Activity 1.1c: Being Thankful

Discussion Questions:

- What do you think the family is thanking Allah (swt) for?
- Name 5 things you can thank Allah (swt) for.

Lesson 2.1: Saying InshāʾAllāh

"InshāʾAllāh" means "If Allah wishes."

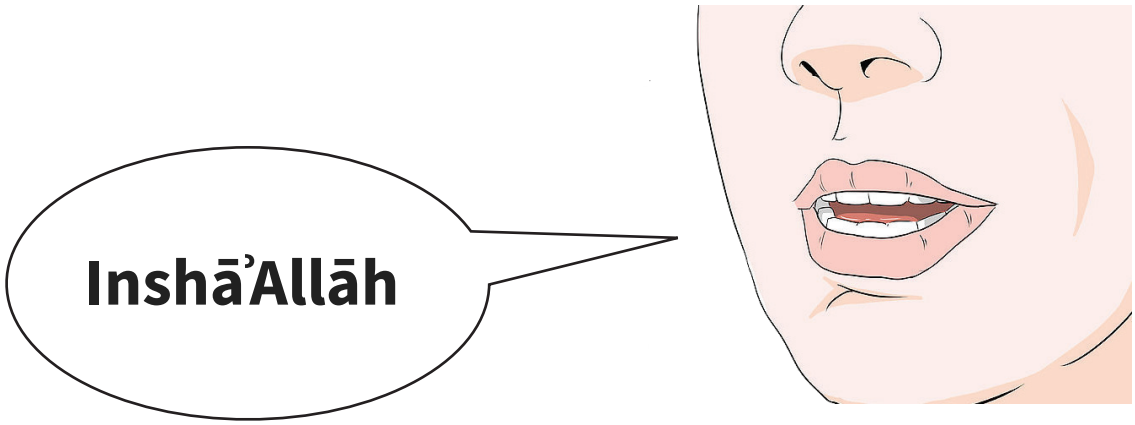
Whenever you have plans to do something, you should say "inshāʾAllāh."

Allah (swt) says in the Qurʾān:

Do not say, "I will indeed do it tomorrow" without saying inshāʾAllāh.

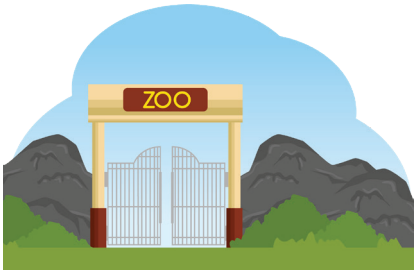
(Noble Qurʾān, 18:23-24)

When you say "inshāʾAllāh" after your plan, you are saying "O Allah, this will happen only if You want it to happen and if it is good for me."



Storytime 2.1: Talib Says Inshāʾ Allāh

Talib's mom always reminded him to say *inshāʾ Allāh* after he said he was going to do something. One day, Talib was talking to his friend and told him that he was going to go to the zoo with his parents.



Talib's mom heard him and told him that he should have said that he was going to go to the zoo, inshāʾ Allāh! Talib replied by saying that it was for sure that he was going because his dad had already bought the tickets for the zoo and had promised to take him.

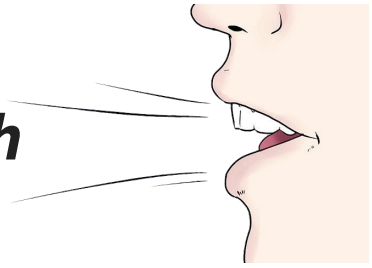
That evening, when it was time to go to the zoo, Talib and his parents got in the car. On their way over to the zoo, the car started to make funny noises and then it stopped. Talib's dad got out to see what was wrong with the car, but he could not get the car to start again. The mechanic was called, but by the time he came and fixed the car, it was too late to go to the zoo, so Talib and his parents drove back home.

The next day, Talib was talking to his friend, and this time he kept saying inshāʾ Allāh after everything he was planning on doing. This is what Talib sounded like:

"I am going to go to school tomorrow, *inshāʾ Allāh*. Then, after school I am going to my cousin's house, *inshāʾ Allāh*. We will both then go shopping, *inshāʾ Allāh*, to buy a present for the celebration, *inshāʾ Allāh*, that we will both go to, *inshāʾ Allāh*."

Remember saying inshāʾ Allāh doesn't mean you will *definitely* get to do what you want to do. It means that you know that Allah (swt) will do what is *best* for you.

Inshāʾ Allāh



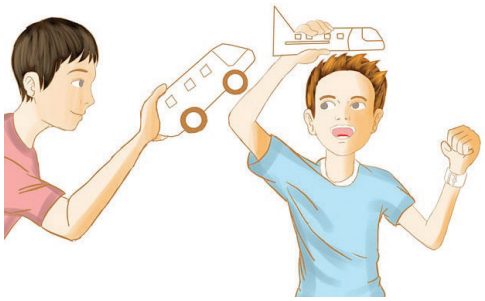
Activity 2.1: Weekend Plans

Draw a picture of something you will do this weekend, inshāʾAllāh.

Lesson 3.1: Do Not Be Selfish

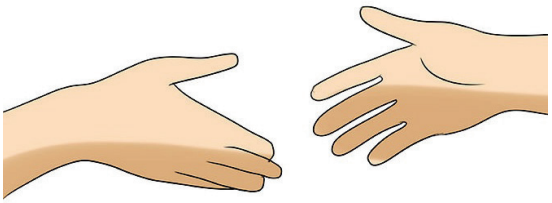
Being selfish means caring only about what you want and not about anyone else. The Prophets were never selfish and cared about all people. Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) says that a true Muslim cares about how other Muslims are doing.

For example, if you have a toy and your friend wants to play with it you should not be selfish. You should share your toy with your friend. This is because Allah (swt) gave you the toy, and you should be nice to those around you, just like Allah (swt) has been nice to you.

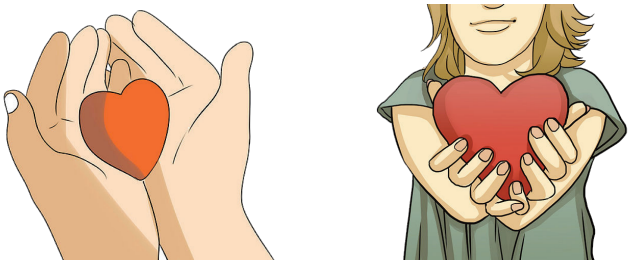


Allah (swt) says in the Qurʾān,

"Be good to others just as Allah has been good to you..." (Noble Qurʾān, 28:77)



This verse teaches us that we should treat others well, just like Allah (swt) treats us well with all the blessings He gives us. Everything we have is from Allah (swt), and Allah (swt) says that just like He gives us so much, we should also give to others and not be selfish.



Activity 3.1: Art Extension

Draw a picture of yourself sharing something with someone else.

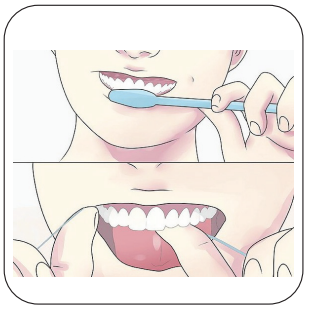
Lesson 4.1: Being Clean

"*Allah loves those who are clean.*" (Noble Qurʾān, 2:222)

In fact, Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) has said:

"Being clean is half of our faith."

This means that being clean is an important part of being a Muslim.



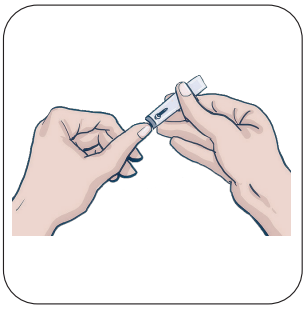
Here are some things that you should do regularly, in order to be clean and please Allah (swt):

1. Brush your teeth, wash your face, and comb your hair every morning
2. Wash yourself after using the bathroom
3. Cut or clip your nails regularly
4. Wash your hands before and after you eat
5. Clean your room and put away your toys after you are done playing with them
6. Wear clean clothes
7. Help pick up crumbs and trash

One hot day, the Prophet's friends were sitting in the masjid. A man entered the masjid and sat in a corner. His clothes smelt very bad. Someone asked him, "Why do you smell bad?"

He said, "I haven't showered for a few days."

The Prophet (ṣ) overheard this and said, "Muslims must keep their bodies clean!"



Activity 4.1a: Qurʾān Connection

وَ ٱللَّهُ يُحِبُّ ٱلْمُطَّهِّرِينَ

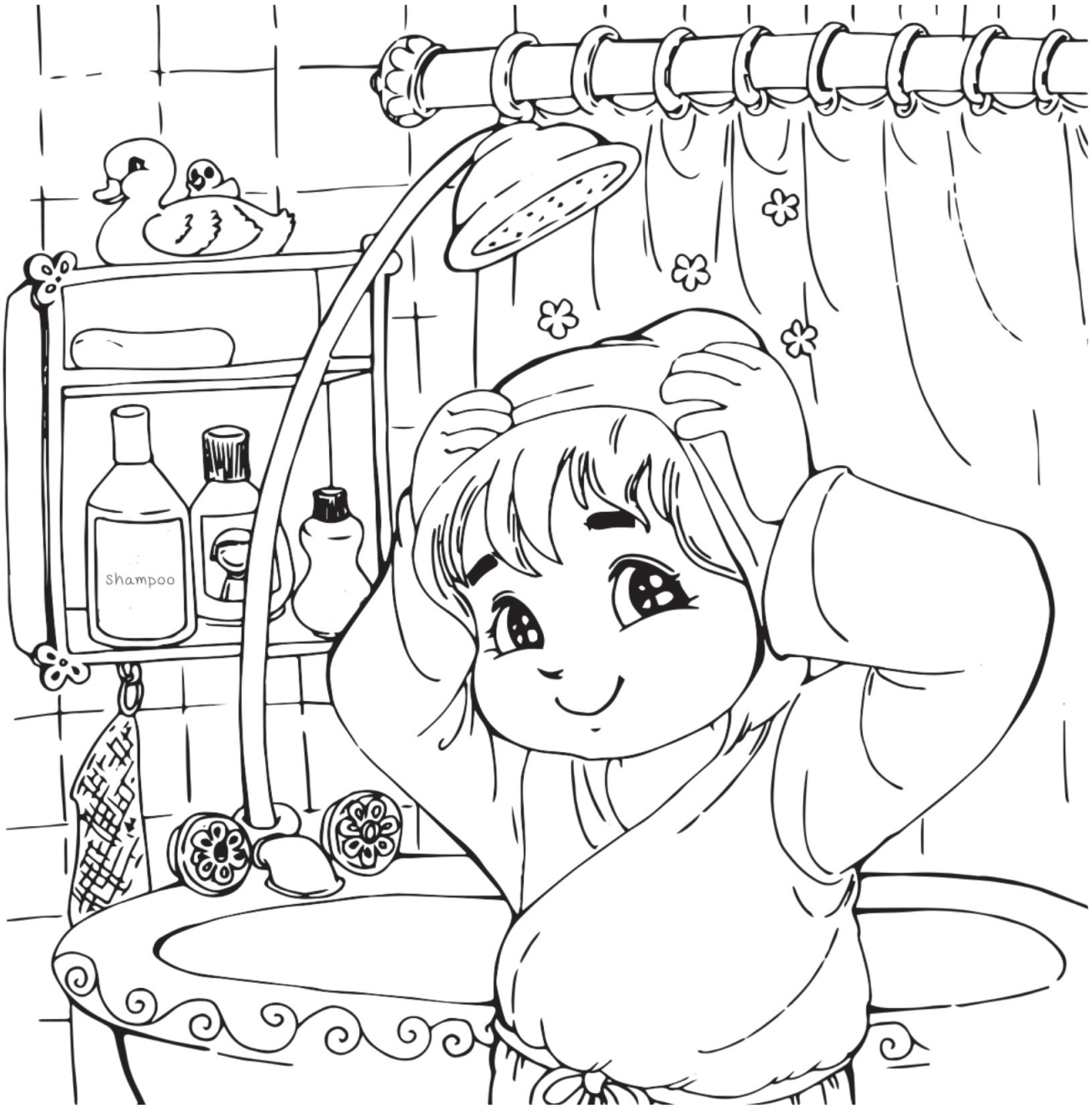
And Allah loves those who are pure and clean.

Sūrah at-Tawbah, Verse 108

Activity 4.1b: Cleanliness

"And Allah loves those who are pure and clean."

Sūrah at-Tawbah, Verse 108



Lesson 5.1: Wasting

In Islam, we are taught that we should not waste. This means that we should not take more than we need and then throw away the extra.

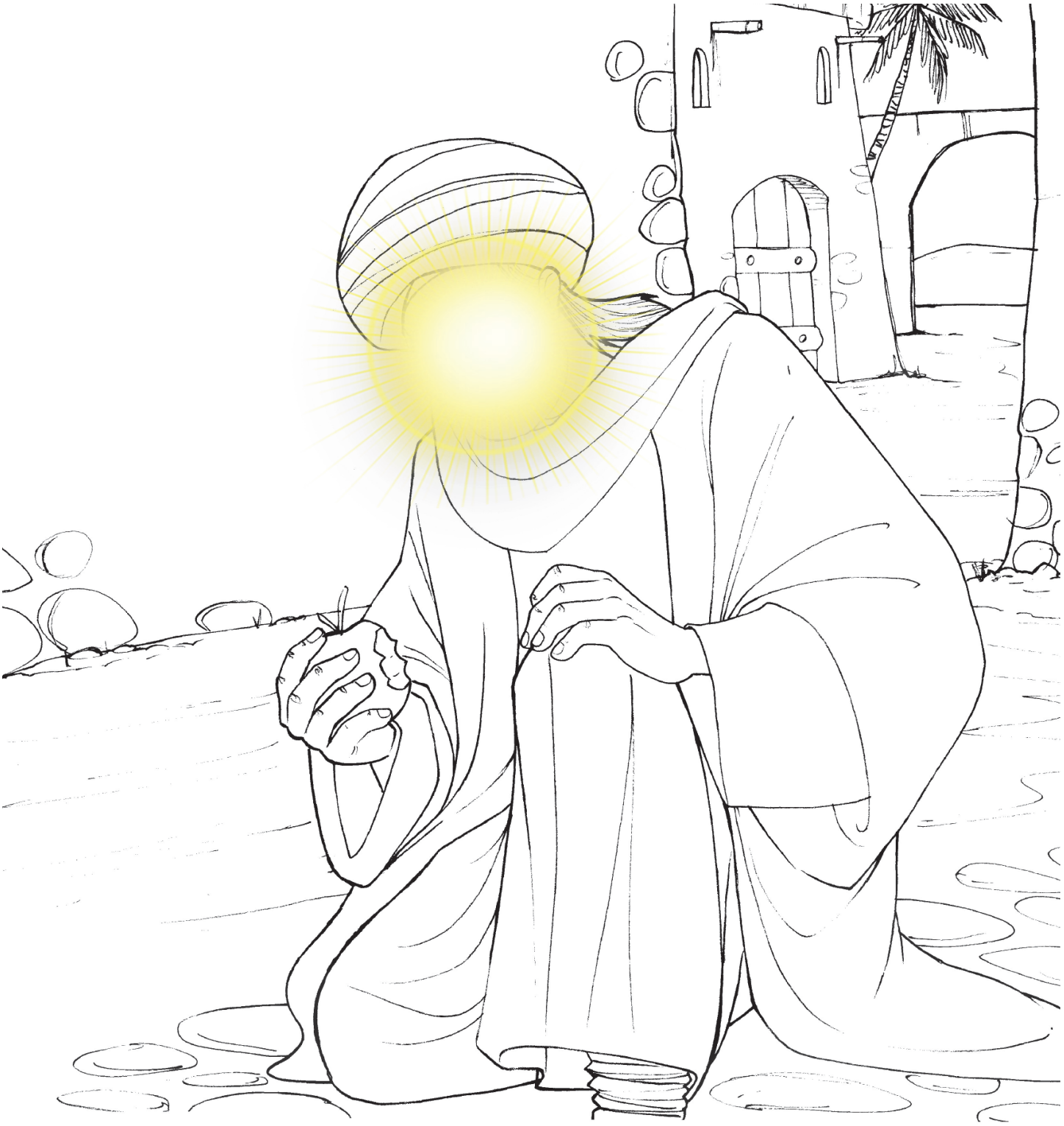
One day, the 8th Imām, Imām ar-Riḍā (ʿa), was walking down the street and saw a half-eaten apple on the ground. When he saw this, he said, “Allah does not like those who waste.”

We can make sure that we don’t waste by:

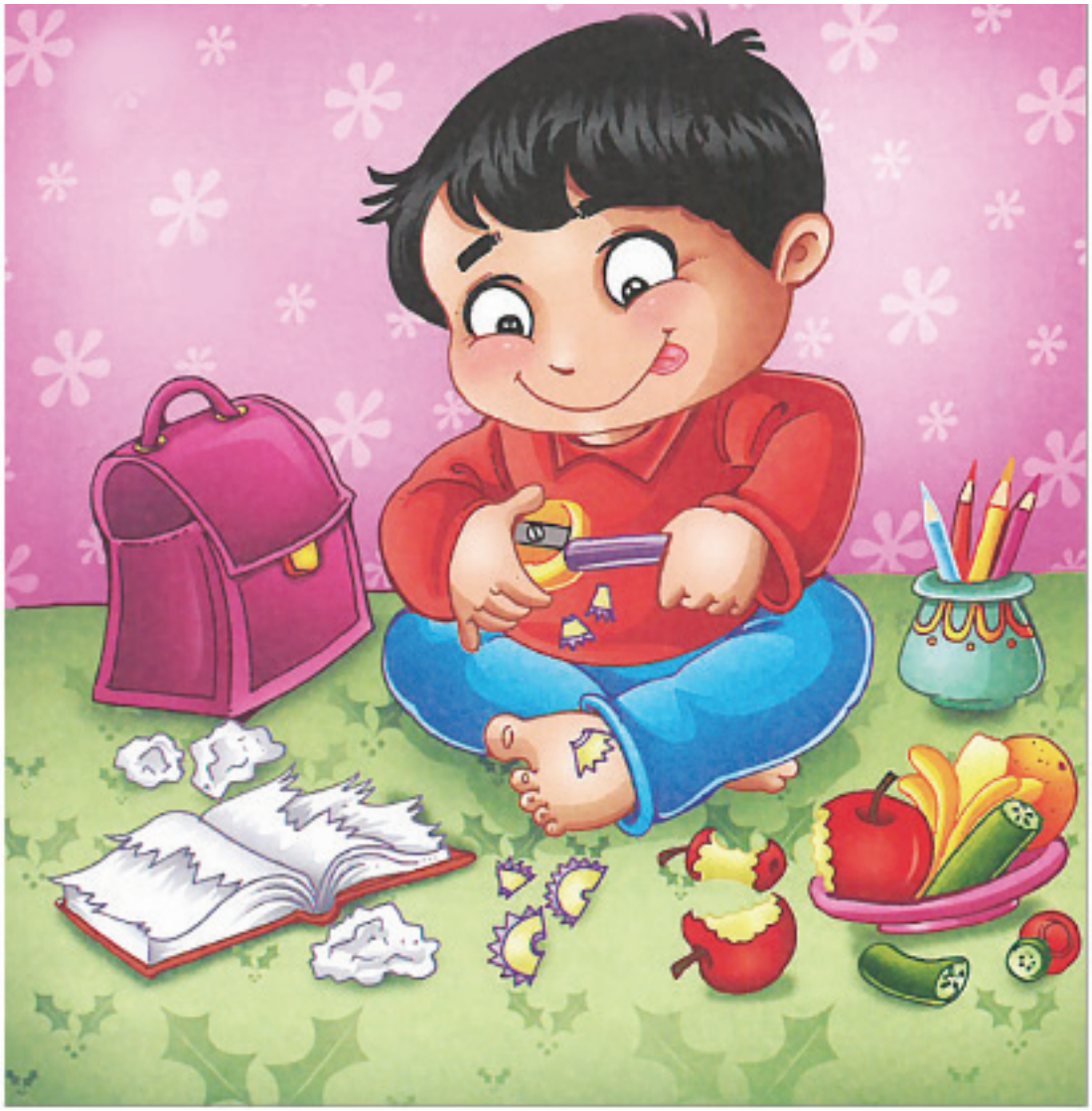
- Using things the way Allah (swt) wants us to use them.
- Taking only as much food as we can eat.
- Not buying things we do not need.

Activity 5.1a: Coloring

"Allah does not like those who waste."



Activity 5.1b: Qurʾān Connection



كُلُوا۟ وَٱشْرَبُوا۟ وَلَا تُسْرِفُوٓا۟

Eat and drink, but do not waste.

Sūrah al-Aʿrāf, Verse 31

Activity 5.1c: Coloring Quote

“Eat and drink, but do not waste.”

Sūrah al-Aʿrāf, Verse 31

Lesson 6.1: Eating Manners

As Muslims, we should have good manners whenever we do something. Even when we eat, we should make sure that we are using good manners because Allah (swt) likes this.

Read through the checklist of good eating manners below:

My Eating Manners Checklist

√ Wash my hands before I eat

√ Say bismillāh before I eat

√ Sit up straight

√ Wait for my parents to begin before I take food

√ Chew my food properly

√ Say alḥamdulillāh after I'm done eating

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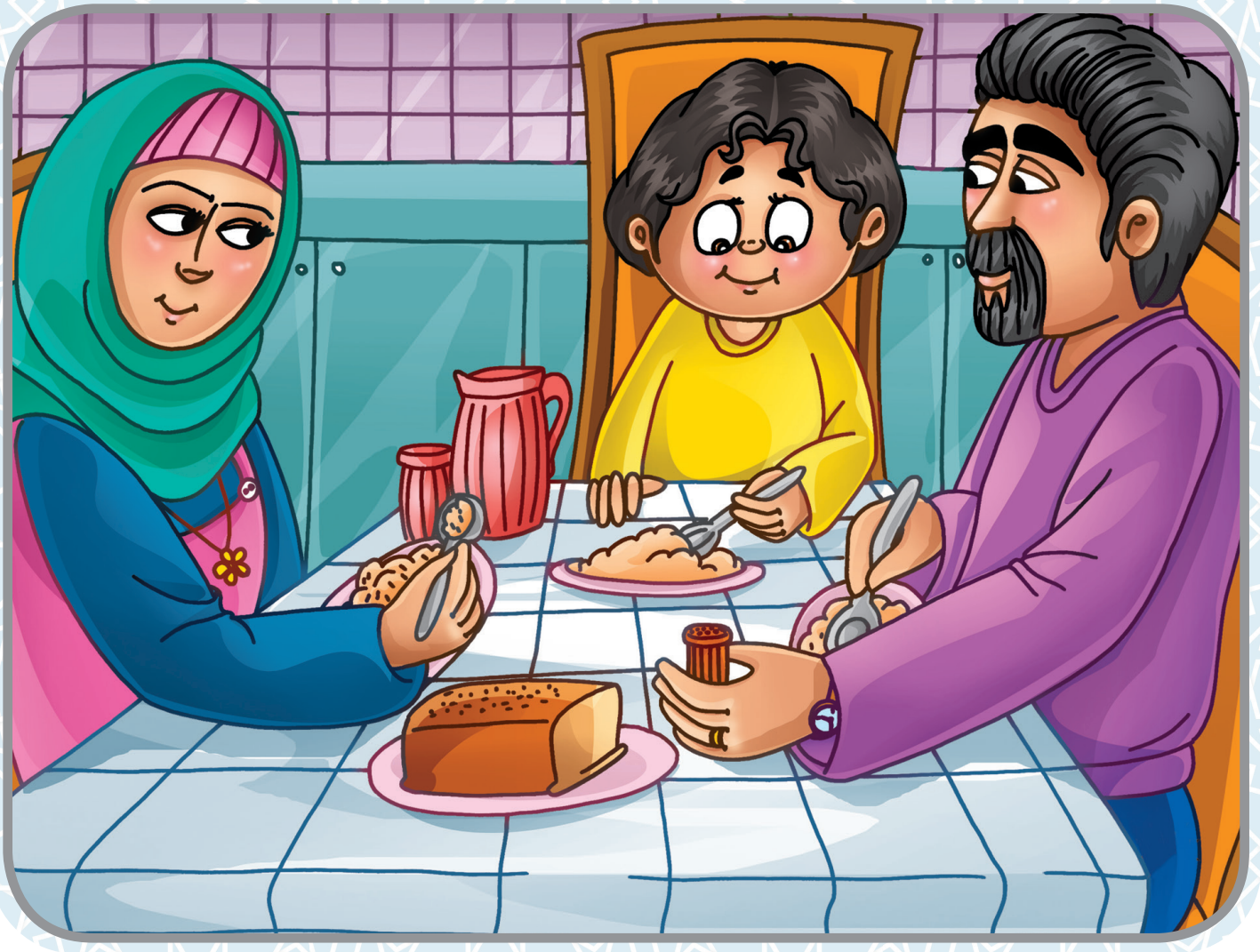
Activity 6.1a: Ḥadīth Time

Imām ʿAlī (ʿa):

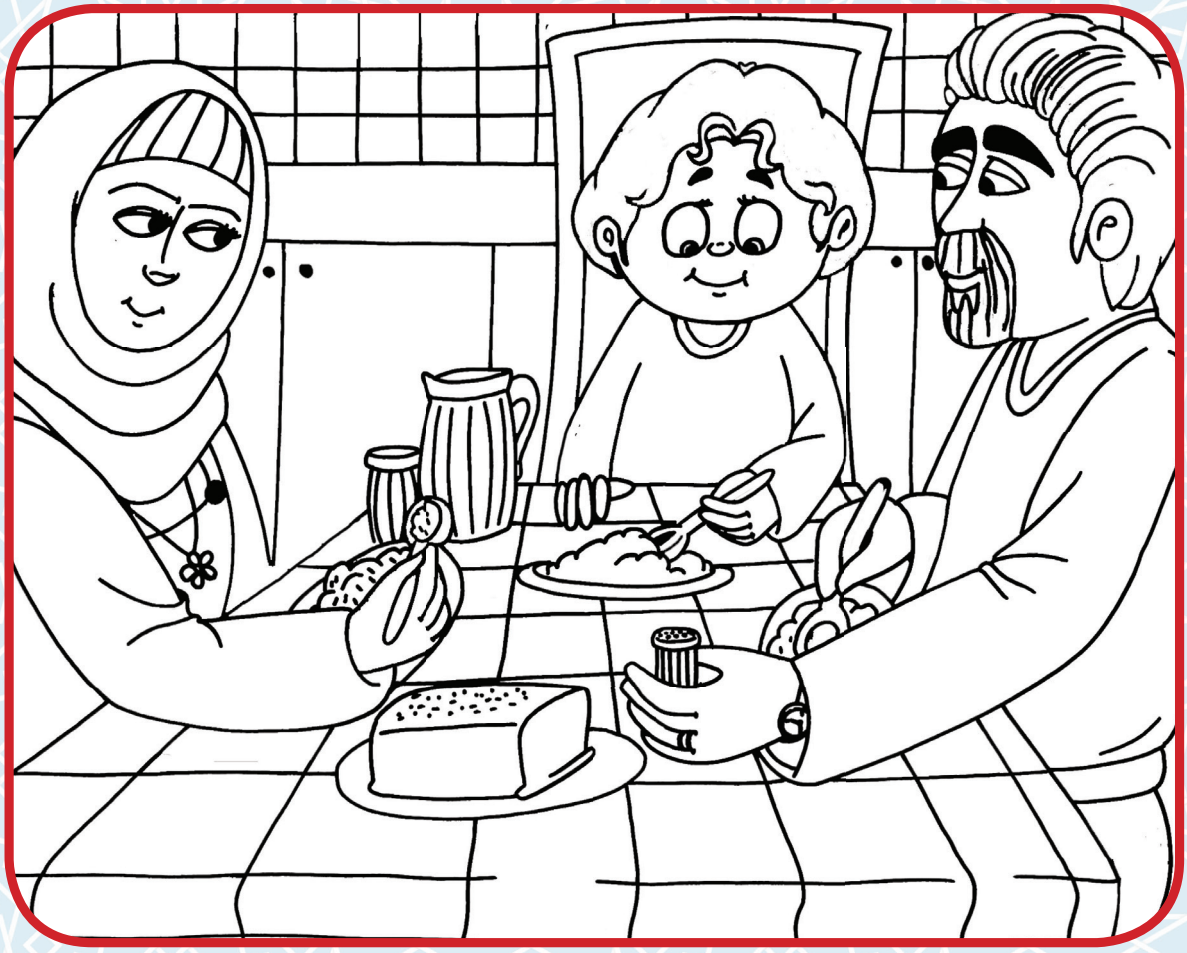
جَوِّدِ الْمَضْغَ

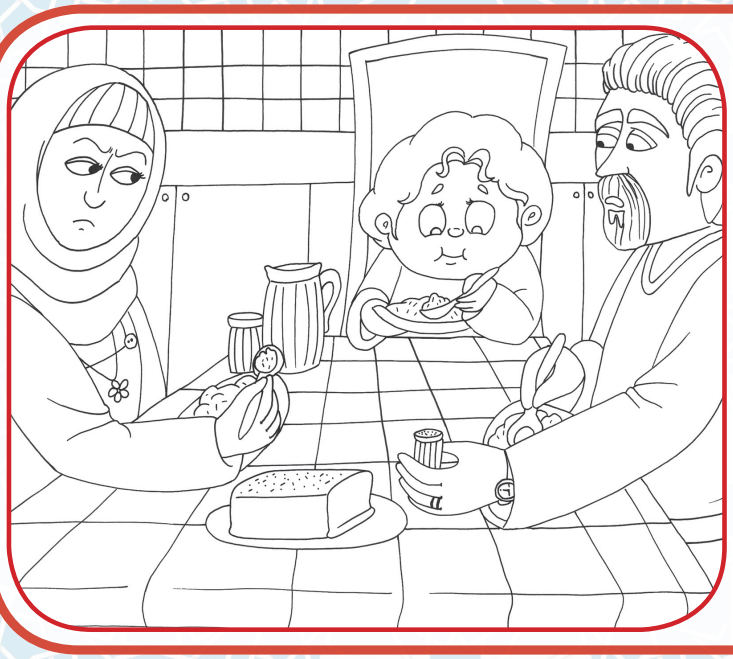
Always chew your food well.

Biḥār ul-Anwār, Vol. 62, P. 267



Activity 6.1b: Chew Properly





DISCUSS

How is the little boy not following the ḥadīth?

_____

_____

_____

Activity 6.1c: Ḥadīth Time

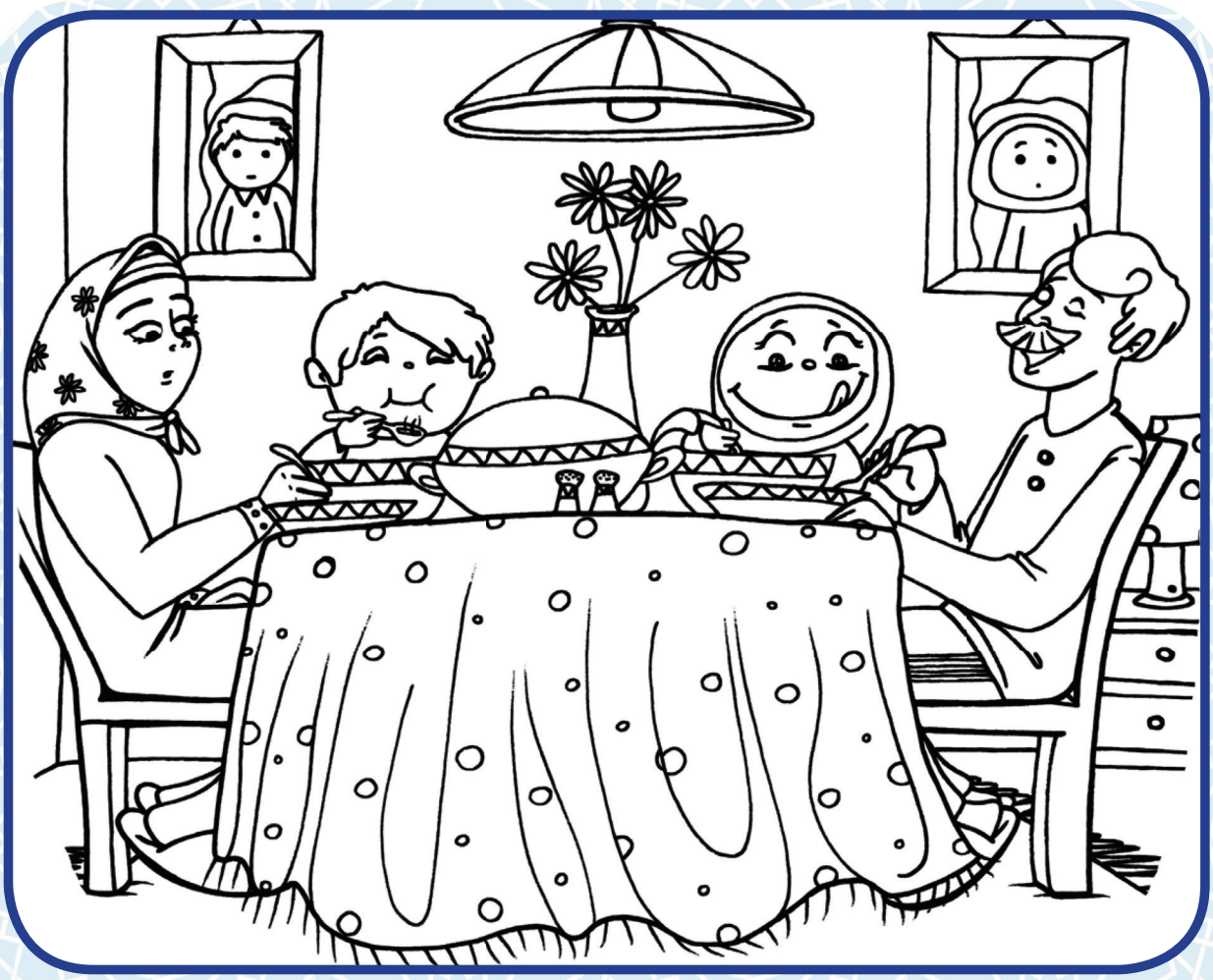
Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (ʿa):

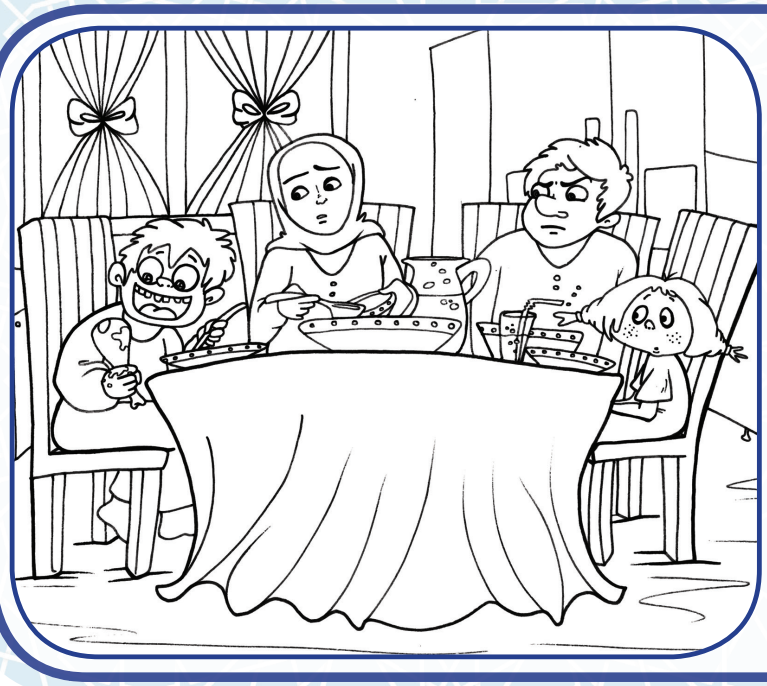
اِغْسِلُوْا اَيْدِيَكُمْ قَبْلَ الطَّعَامِ وَبَعْدَهُ

Always wash your hands before and after you eat.

Maḥāsin, Vol. 2, P. 1594

Activity 6.1d: Washing Your Hands





DISCUSS

How is the little boy not following the ḥadīth?

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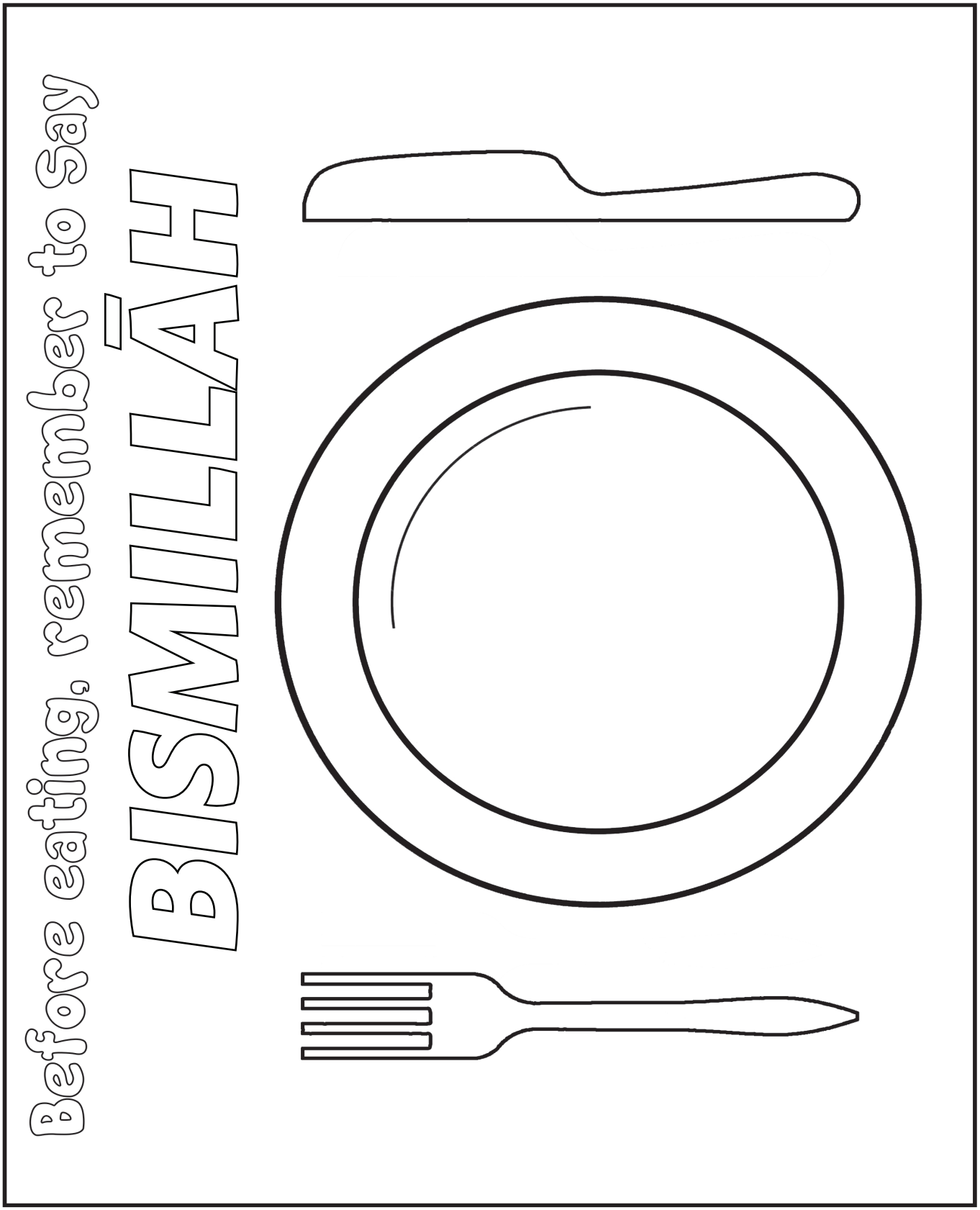
Activity 6.1e: Art Extension

Color the placemat below and cut it out.



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Lesson 7.1: Kindness to Parents

It is very important for us to be respectful to our parents. Allah (swt) tells us that we should be very kind to them and talk to them nicely. We should not be rude or say bad things to our parents. They do so much for us and take care of us, so we should always thank them and respect them. This means that we should talk to them kindly, help them, and listen to them. When we do this, Allah (swt) will be very happy with us.

One day, a little boy named Baqir was working on his homework. He became really hungry and wanted a snack. So, he went to the kitchen and opened the cabinet. He saw a new box of his favorite cookies on the top shelf, but they were too high to reach. Even when he stood on a chair, he couldn't get them down. He wanted to ask his mom to get them down for him, but she was sleeping. Even though he really wanted the cookies, he didn't disturb his mom or wake her up, in order to make Allah (swt) happy.

When Baqir's mom woke up from her nap, she saw Baqir working on his homework quietly. She said, "MashaAllah, Baqir, you were so quiet; I had such a great nap! To reward you, I'm going to take you out to your favorite ice cream store!"

Baqir was respectful towards his mom, so he was rewarded for his good behavior.

Moral of the story: We should always be kind and considerate to our parents.

Activity 7.1a: Qurʾān Connection

وَبِٱلْوَٰلِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا

And to your parents be good.

Sūrah al-Isrāʾ, Verse 23

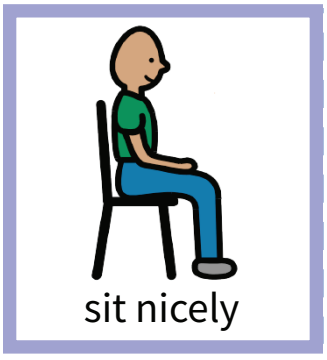
Activity 7.1b: Coloring Quote

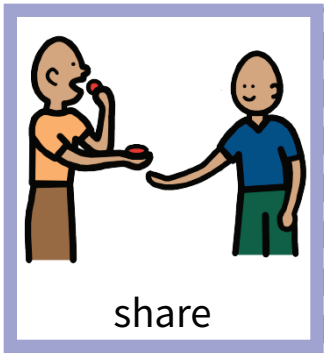
"And to your parents be good."

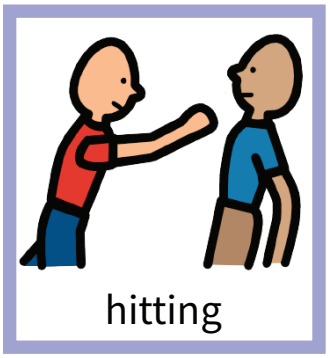
Sūrah al-Isrāʾ, Verse 23

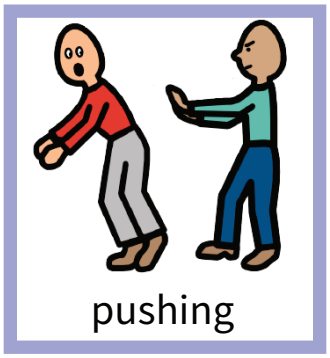
End of Unit: Good Choices & Bad Choices

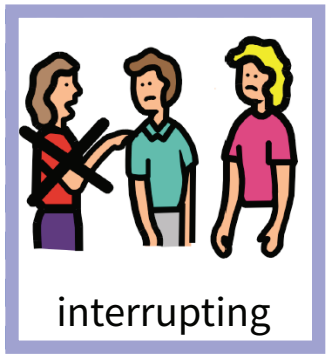
Below are pictures of different actions. Which ones are good deeds and which ones are bad deeds? Let your teacher know for the Good Deed Experiment.

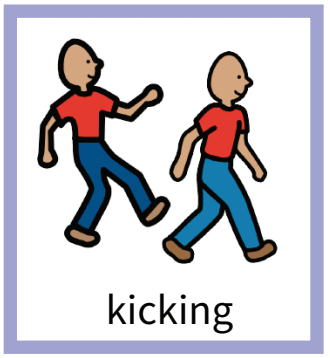


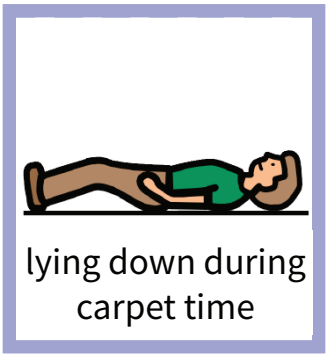


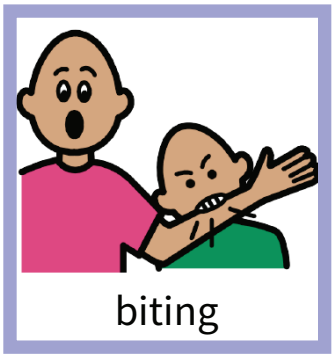


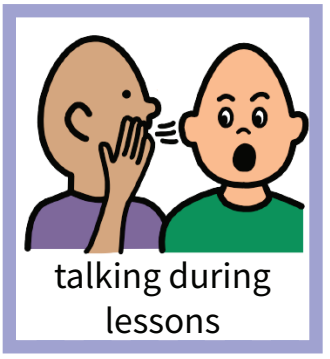


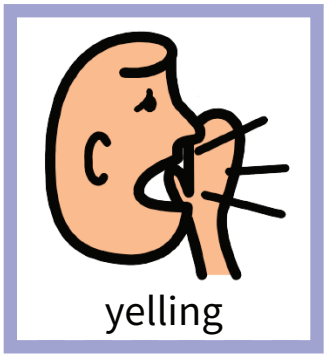












SPECIAL OCCASIONS

CHAPTER 1:

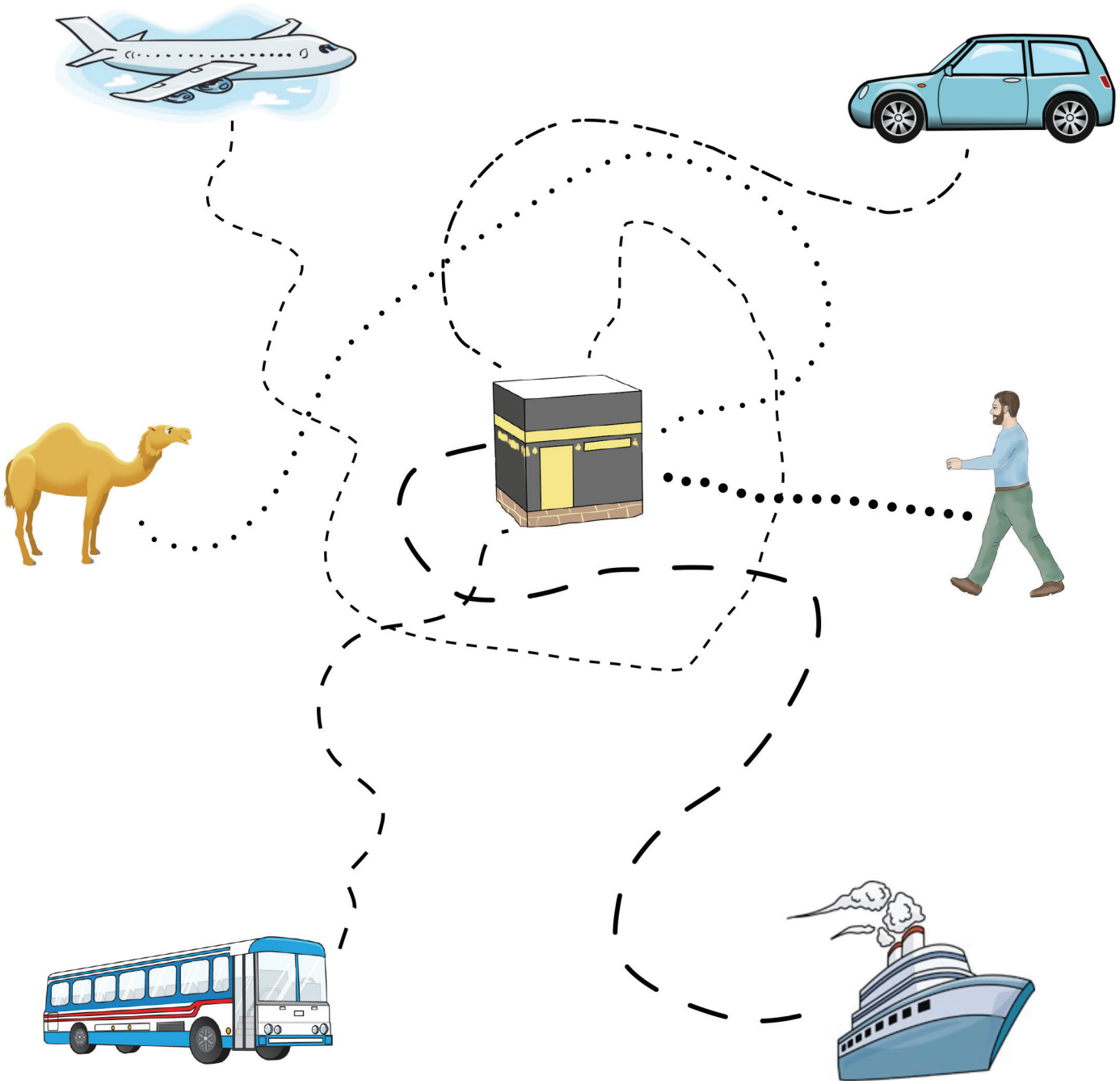
ḤAJJ

Lesson 1.1: The Kaʿbah

Allah (swt) ordered Prophet Ibrāhīm (ʿa) to build the Kaʿbah in Mecca. We face the direction of the Kaʿbah everyday when we pray ṣalāh. Every year, many people perform Ḥajj and visit the Kaʿbah. They go around the Kaʿbah 7 times. InshāʾAllāh, we can all go for Ḥajj soon!

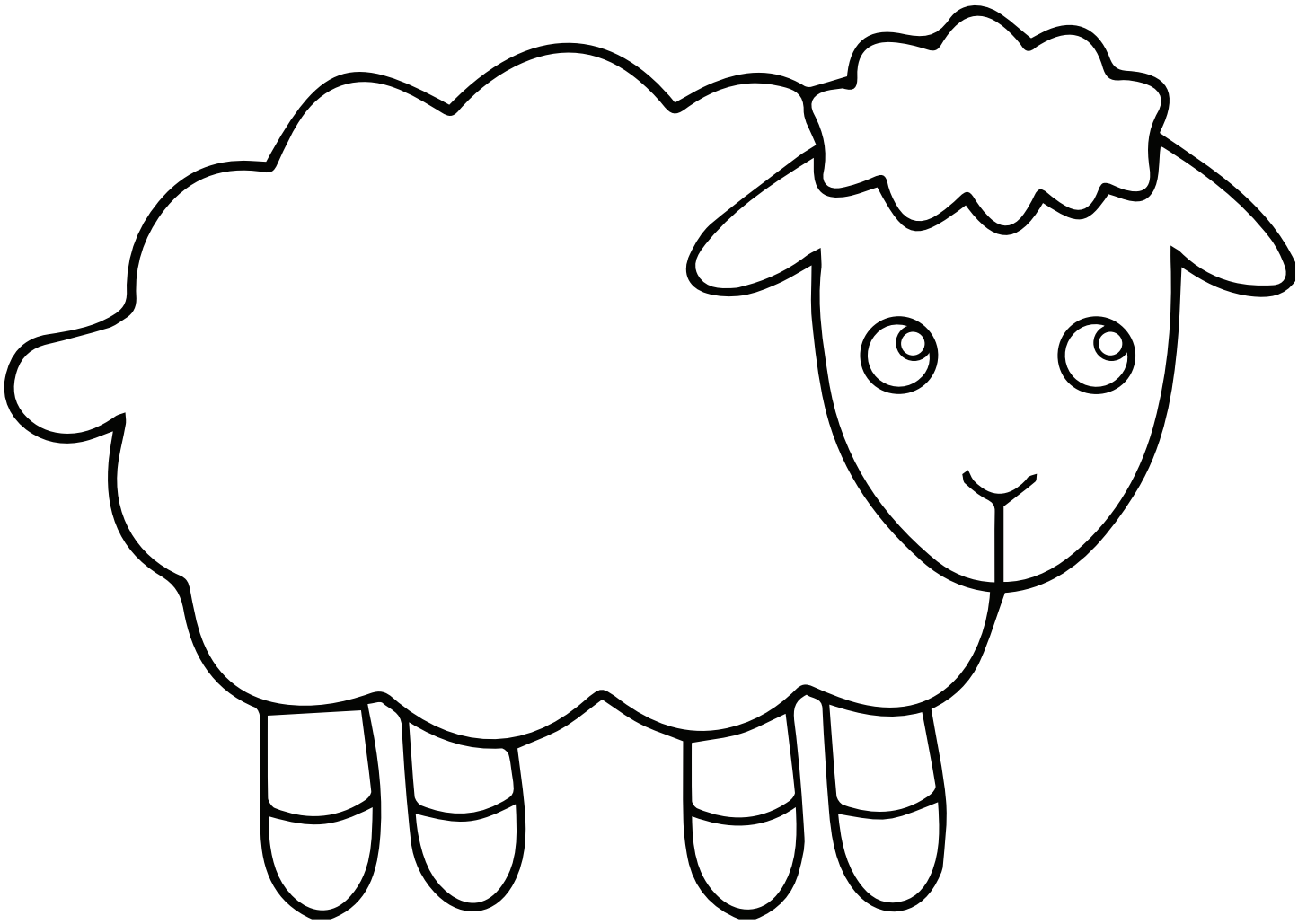
Activity 1.1a: Traveling for Ḥajj

During Ḥajj, people go to the Kaʿbah in Mecca to pray to Allah (swt). People travel to Mecca using various different methods of transport. Trace on the line below to help the people get to the Kaʿbah!



Activity 1.1b: Art Extension

We celebrate Eidul ʿAḍḥā every year to remember Prophet Ibrāhīm's sacrifice. Stick cotton balls on the sheep below to make him fluffy.



Activity 1.1c: Ṭawāf Drawing

When we go around the Kaʿbah 7 times, this is called ṭawāf. Dip your finger in paint and draw circles around the Kaʿbah picture below. Do this 7 times with 7 different colors to show how we can do ṭawāf.

Optional: you can use 7 different colored markers instead.

CHAPTER 2:

UNDERSTANDING KARBALĀʾ

Activity 2.1: Coloring

Prophet Muḥammad (ṣ) said:

ḤUSAYN (ʿA) IS FROM ME, AND I AM FROM ḤUSAYN (ʿA)

END OF UNIT:

ASSESSMENT

Oral Assessment

Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Mark the appropriate column for each question.

Key: S: Satisfactory

M: Meets Expectations with help

N: Needs more guidance

#	**Questions:**	**Able to answer on their own**	**Able to answer with help**	**Needs more guidance**
1.	Which religion do we follow?			
2.	What is a person who follows the religion of Islam called?			
3.	What do Muslims believe in?			
4.	What are some actions that Muslims do to make Allah (swt) and their Imām happy? (2-3 are okay)			
5.	What do we say when we see another Muslim?			

#	Questions:	Able to answer on their own	Able to answer with help	Needs more guidance
6.	What do we say before beginning any activity?			
7	What is the name of the special book that Allah (swt) has sent for Muslims?			
8.	Recite the Shahādah (prompt: can be the actions mentioned in the book)			
9.	Name the first Prophet and the last Prophet of Allah (possible prompt: picture of an apple/action for messenger or Qurʾān)			
10.	Name the Ahl al-Kisāʾ (prompt: a blanket)			
11.	Name the first Imām and the last Imām (ʿa)			
12.	Name one thing that is najis in Islam and needs to be cleaned in a special way			

STEPS TO PERFECTION

An Islamic Curriculum For Children

The *Steps to Perfection* Kindergarten curriculum establishes the development of a strong Islamic foundation. It features an ʿAqāʾid section that introduces young children to Islam and the basic beliefs and characteristics of Muslims. It goes on to introduce some of Allah's attributes and the shahādah, or basic tenets of Islam. The History section emphasizes the introduction of the Maʿṣūmīn through stories that highlight their characteristics. This is done with the hope that children will connect with them and develop a bond and unfaltering love that becomes rooted in their hearts. The book also covers an introduction to the first and last Prophets and the Ahlul Kisāʾ (ʿa). The Fiqh section introduces the foundational practice of ṣalāh and briefly touches on the concepts of najāsah and ṭahārah. The Akhlāq section has been made aesthetically-pleasing through colorful illustrations, aḥādīth, and āyāt from the Qurʾān that delve into topics regarding basic manners and cleanliness.

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AL-KISA FOUNDATION

UNDER THE CLOAK OF GUIDANCE AND MERCY